THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1904. NO. 16

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING---WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeyings About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Dec. 5—Butter firm at 26½c; no offered and no sales. Last week 25c; last year 24c. Out put of the week, 597,700 lbs.

Try my 20 cent coffee Chase Webb.

Murrie Horton of Chetek, Wis., was here over Sunday.

Call at Mrs. Seymour's for pretty China or glass ware.

Rev. Cady preached at the M. E. church Sunday evening.

J. J. Morley was a Chicago passenger Monday morning.

Mrs. E. Boylan and Mrs. Henry Grimm spent Monday in Chicago.

Buy your Xmas stationery here, and have it printed free.

All I ask is a chance to show and price my fur coats. Chase Webb.

Bert Bown has rented the A. N. Tiffany farm and moved to that place last week.

A. N. Tiffany has moved his family into the Dr. Karr house which he recently purchased.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilton and Mr. Charles Blunt were Chicago visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Strahn returned home on Monday evening after spending a few days in Chicago.

Ed. Warner of Grass Lake and Alfred Stickles of Sand Lake went to Donaphin, Mo., on Tuesday.

Gordon Jamieson, of Montana, was visiting relatives and friends here the fore part of the week.

Charley and Harry Smith who have been confined to their home for some time with typhoid fever are again able to be out.

For Rent—Splendid 200 acre stock and grain farm, good house and barns, near station. Inquire of Geo. Paddock, Antioch, Ill. 13tf

Mrs. Lottie Hollaman of Cobden, Ill., arrived here Monday morning, being called home by the death of her mother, Mrs. T. A. Emmons.

For Rent—A nine room house in the village of Antioch. For particulars inquire of Jacob Savage, Antioch, or Lee Savage Lake Villa.

Harrison Jones, who recently sold his farm at Hickory, has purchased the Smith farm, at Pikeville, which consists of about twenty acres.

From now until after Xmas I will sell my stock of milliner goods below cost to make room for other articles which I wish to add to my stock. Mrs. Nina Seymour.

Don't think because I have not got a stock of old clothes like your father wore, that I have not got plenty of good new good and up to date goods. Chase Webb.

For Sale—A house and 1½ acres of land with barn, plenty of fruit and good water. Situated east of Hickory. Inquire of L. J. Slocum, Hickory, Ill. 14tf

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Webb and family left on Tuesday of this week for Olustee, Oklahoma, where they will spend the winter. Dr. Warriner and mother will occupy the Webb house during the absence of the family.

I now have on hand a small stock of five and ten cent goods also ladies novelties, which I am prepared to sell at very reasonable prices. China, glass, and many useful articles will be found among my goods as well as many things suitable for Xmas gifts. I cordially invite all my old customers and many new ones to call and inspect my new line of goods. Mrs. Nina Seymour.

The "Advertising Sale" and supper given by the ladies of the Antioch Hillside cemetery society on Wednesday of last week was a grand success. Supper was served to a large crowd and this together with the proceeds of the sale and the amount realized from the sale of tickets on their silk portiers cleared them the sum of about two hundred dollars. The ladies are to be congratulated on their success and every one is glad to see this amount raised for so good a cause.

Lotus Camp, M. W. A. of Antioch elected officers for the ensuing year, on Monday evening, the following were elected J. C. James, Jr., V. Council; C. M. Manley, W. Advisor; W. Taylor, banker; C. M. Confer, clerk; G. Hockney, escort; F. G. Hooper, watchman; Geo. Brown, sentry; H. Billett, business manager; Dr. Ames, camp physicsan. The installment of officers will take place the first Monday evening in January.

If you like good bread try my gold Medal flour. Chase Webb.

Call at the News Office for your stationery and have it printed free.

County Superintendent. F. N. Gaggin, visited the Antioch school Thursday.

Mrs. M. E. Hyman, of Oak Park, is visiting in the home of Wm. C. Cleworth this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartenbower, of Tonica, Ill., spent Saturday and Sunday with John Dales and family.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

Regular services will be held at the M. E. church next Sunday. The pastor will preach both morning and evening.

E. C. Sabin went to Chicago Wednesday to see his father safely on board train for Washington, where he will spend the winter.

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery society wish to extend their thanks to the merchants and all who helped in any way to make this sale a success.

Next week, Dec. 15, we will issue our usual Christmas edition, which will contain much Christmas reading and large advertisements of holiday goods.

C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Lawyers of Washington, D. C., have sent us a handy Vest Pocket Diary Memorandum and account Book for 1905. It contains calendars for 1905 and 1906, a census of cities and states, common business laws, court decisions in patent cases and other valuable information. It is such a book as every man needs all the time. C. A. Snow & Co., will send it to any address on receipt of actual postage, two cents. This pocket diary would cost elsewhere from ten to twenty-five cents, and is indispensable to those who know how to use it.

Farmers' Institutes.

The annual Lake County Farmers' Institute, under state auspices, will open at Grayslake on the 31st of January, to continue for four days. The meetings on the 2d and 3rd of February, respectfully, will be held in the court house in Waukegan. A. J. Glover of Elgin, O. J. Kern of Rockford, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Frisbe of Rockford, A. P. Grout of Winchester, Prof. C. G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois, Prof. J. P. Blair. Miss Miriam Besley, Prof. F. N. Gaggin and Frank H. Hall of Aurora, are some of the names that are features in the program.

Notice.

On and after Monday, Dec. 12, 1904, the undersigned will charge the following prices:

Neverslip Shoes, per set	$2.50
Shoes Reset, per shoe	.20
Steel Plugging, per shoe	.10

JOHN DALES,
KELLY & PETERSON.

Everybody Get Ready

To attend the prize masque carnival Friday evening, Dec. 16, at the Antioch opera house. Tickets 75 cents a couple. Masks will be on sale at the hall. Music by Reichert and Hertel.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank all the friends and neighbors who were so kind to us during the illness of our wife and mother. And especially to the singers and the Royal Neighbors. Frank Hucker and children.

We wish to express our appreciation of the kindness shown us by our friends during the illness and death of our husband and father. Mrs. A. R. Douglas and family.

Australian Underground Lakes.

Underground lakes have been discovered in the district of Eucla, in Australia, situated thirty or forty feet from the surface and generally containing large volumes of pure, drinkable and usable water. They are in arid regions, which they will help to fertilize as soon as their waters are brought to the surface and applied. This will open to cultivation and colonization extended territories now practically desert. Many Australian rivers sink into the earth and are lost and it is thought that the waters of some of them gather to form the lakes discovered. Similar phenomena are found, though on a less extensive scale, in France and other European countries, but Australia will probably be able to turn hers to better account than any of them.

Enough's a Plenty.

Man wants but little here below,
And though he fumes and frets,
Man wants but little here below,
And that is all he gets.
—Philadelphia Record.

European Food for Powder.

In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany, 310; Russia, 210.

MILLER GETS A POSITION

AS CLERKSHIP OF NAVAL COMMITTEE

J. S. Gridley, of Prairie View, Appointed to Clerkship in Navy Department.

Banjamin H. Miller, one of the best known attorneys of the Lake county bar member of the firm of Hanna & Miller of Waukegan and assistant states attorney of this county, has been appointed clerk of the naval committee of the house of representatives by Congressman Foss.

This position has been held for the past four years by Fred B. Whitney, son of Charles Whitney, chairman of the Lake county republican central committee, who resigned a short time ago to accept the position of vice president of the Lake Torpedo Boat company.

The position is one of the best that a Lake county resident ever received appointment to and carries with it a salary of $2,500 a year.

Mr. Miller expects to leave for Washington this week and will be accompanied by his family. As this is the short term of congress he expects to return for the March term of court so that the appointment will not seriously interfere with his practice.

The appointment is a popular one and Mr. Miller's friends extend to him heartiest congratulations.

Another appointment is that of J. S. Gridley, who recently resigned as postmaster at Prairie View, to a clerical position in the navy department at Washington. This appointment comes through the influence of Congressman Foss.

In thus honoring Lake county young men Congressman Foss has shown his appreciation of the cordial support he received from republicans of this section.

Scotch Funeral Custom.

Natives of the northeast coast of Scotland observe a curious custom at funerals. After the burial service the coffin is carried outside the house and placed upon the two chairs on which it had rested within doors. As soon as the pallbearers lift up their burden and begin their journey to the graveyard these chairs are at once thrown sharply on their backs. In this position they are kept until the interment has taken place, when they are taken indoors again. Any attempt to place the chairs on their legs or to take them in before the proper time is at once frustrated by the relatives of the dead.

Maturity of Trees.

Though there are oaks living which are known to be more than a thousand years old, the average oak does not live more than seventy-five years. That is to say, its growth extends over that period. The same is true of the ash, larch and elm. The spruce and fir reach maturity after about eighty years. At the end of that time their growth remains stationary for some time and then their decay begins.

He Knew Where It Was.

Capt. White of the Albatross, a vessel carrying cocoanuts into the port of New York, tells a funny story of an Irish cook who one day approached him on the bridge and asked if a thing was lost when you know where it is. The captain, turning to the cook, said: "Why, no, why do you ask?" The cook, replying, said: "Well, captain, the saucepan fell overboard this morning, and I know it's in Davy Jones' locker."

Wasted Lives.

In the ocean of life how many there are who are drifting to an unknown destination—that undistinguished multitude, who are only "toiling to live, and living only to die"—who drag on through a weary life, with their eyes half open; lacking principle, moral, independence, stirring decision, generous resolves, or even the slightest ambition; whose lives are purposeless, aimless, defenseless; and who live more from mere indolence than from calculation.—James Ellis.

Power of Light.

The extraordinary resuscitating power of light recently received a curious illustration in the silver mines at Laurium. A mine had been abandoned 2,000 years, and the seed of some poppies was found beneath the slag of a species which had disappeared for twenty centuries. The slag being removed, in a short time the entire space was covered with the most gorgeous show of poppies. After their twenty centuries' rest they had [illegible] as ever with-

Gives Up Bruce Farm.

Robert Moffatt is about to give up Midneck farm, Westerkirk, Dumfries, Scotland. The farm was originally granted to Thomas Moffatt by Robert Bruce in 1302. In 1670 the Moffats sold it to the duke of Buccleuch, but continued as tenants to this day.

BROUGHT SCOFFER TO PRAY.

Strenuous Minister's Victory Well Earned and Deserved.

John Ross was a Scotch minister who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century. Tales of his wonderful deeds are told to this day in his former parish of Blair. At one time the reverend gentleman walked to Mause, a distance of about three miles, for the purpose of seeing a certain farmer and, if possible, inducing him to come to church, where he had never been. He found him fishing in the river and asked to be allowed to have a cast. "I never lend my rod to anybody," said the farmer. "But," replied the minister, "I have come all the way expressly to see you, and I must have a cast." The farmer, who was a very strong man and had never been beaten in a fist fight, offered to fight for it.

"All right," said the minister, and he gave the farmer such a mauling that he was glad to give up his rod. But it was a different kind of fishing that the minister had come for. He asked the farmer to keep the rod and conduct him to his house at Mause. When they arrived the minister said: "Now, you go on your knees and pray," telling him that he would not leave till he did so.

So the farmer fell on his knees and cried: "Oh, Lord, deliver me from this man." "Stop!" said the minister. "That is very good. I hope you may always be able to do as well. Now, you have to promise to come to the kirk next Sunday." This the farmer did. Not long afterward he became a leading elder.

WOMAN IN BUSINESS LIFE.

Necessary That She Lay Aside the Prerogatives of Her Sex.

As a general rule, woman becomes efficient in business in proportion as she can lay aside the peculiarities and prerogatives of her sex and become to all intents and purposes masculine. This is not said in mitigation of the obvious truth that indiscriminate contact with men in employment tends to unsex woman or in ignorance of the fact that in many pursuits the feminine equipment fits its possessor for a finer type of service than most men can reach. But whenever an employe's relationship to the work becomes complicated with the question of her sex, then there is friction, waste and an impairment of availability. The moment that the business of an office or store has to be conducted on the plan of a soiree there is an end to plain speech and quick work. It is not enough that a woman can do the same work as a man; she must be amenable without friction to the same rules, discipline and direct method as a man. Otherwise she stands in her own light.—Portland Oregonian.

"Wild" Silk the Best.

It is a curious but well authenticated fact that the wild silkworm produces a silk which is declared to have a better luster and stronger fiber than that of the captive silkworms. It was assumed that the confinement of and solicitous care received by the cultivated variety had produced a race which had lost some of its original vigor. Recent experiments seem to indicate that the effect so apparent is due entirely to the different food of the wild and domesticated silkworm. The leaves of the wild mulberry result in larger growth at each stage of development and a larger, heavier mature worm, and one that produces a filament of superior quality.—Kansas City Independent.

Father of Henry Clay.

John Clay, the father of Henry Clay, the distinguished statesman, was not only a Baptist, but a Baptist preacher. He resided most of his life in what is known as "the slashes" of Hanover, and his farm, on which he lived for many years, is two or three miles from Ashland. Here his son Henry was born, and probably Porter Clay, who removed to Kentucky and became a distinguished Baptist minister. Robert B. Semple, in his "History of Virginia Baptists," says that the Black Creek Baptist church, in Hanover county, was originated by John Clay, and that he was pastor of Chickamominy church, and did much missionary work in the region around.

Ancient Egyptian Herbarium.

Cairo can boast of the possession of the oldest herbarium in the world. It is in the museum, and consists of a collection of dried plants or portions of plants taken from the wreaths and garlands found in mummy-cases and from the edible plants which were set in earthenware vessels on the floor of the sepulchre. Many of these floral remains are so well preserved that, after being treated with warm water, they can be handled as if they were modern specimens, while their colors are also remarkably well preserved.

Great Britain's Shame.

If the paupers in Great Britain were arranged in a procession, four abreast, it is computed that the procession would be nearly 100 miles in length.

THE SILENT REAPER GAME

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. T. A. EMMONS

Which Occurred on Monday After a Week's Illness—The Cause of Death Was Pneumonia

Miss Matilda Willett was born at Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y., on the eighth of August, 1844. When a young girl she with her family moved to Illinois which has been her home every since. When about fifteen years of age she united with the Christian church at this place, and all who knew her could not fail to feel the influence of her upright Christian life.

In 1864 she was united in marriage to T. A. Emmons and went to housekeeping in this village which has every since been their home. To them seven children were born, five girls, Mrs. Fannie Pitman and Mrs. Belle Gilbert of this place, Mrs. Jennie Efinger, of Grayslake, Mrs. Florence Webb of Waukegan and Mrs. Lottie Hollaman of Cobden, Ill., and two boys, Ben Emmons of Antioch and Will Emmons of Libertyville, all of whom were privileged to be with her in her last illness.

She had been very ill with pneumonia for about a week and although it was known from the first that her recovery was doubtful, when death entered the home on Monday, Dec. 5, it came as a double shock to the family, following so closely upon the death of her step daughter, Edie Emmons Hucker, which occurred on Thursday, November 24, less than two weeks previous.

Mrs. Emmons has lived in this community the greater part of her life and was well known throughout the surrounding country. She had many friends who will greatly miss her helping hand and good advise for she was ever ready to aid her friends in any way within her power, and her patient gentle ways have endeared her to the hearts of all about her.

She leaves to mourn her loss a husband seven children, brothers, sister, and grandchildren and to these bereaved ones the community extends its most sincere sympathy in this their double affliction.

The funeral will be held today, (Thursday) at the Christian church, Rev. Wm. C. Cleworth officiating. The remains will be laid at rest in the Antioch Hillside cemetery.

DEAD SHOTS ARE ALL DEAF.

Hearing of the Left Ear Affected by Concussion of Rifle.

"I see you are a rifle shot," remarked Philosopher Simeon Ford to a man who after a good deal of sparring for place at last sat down in the hotel corridor by the side of New York's landlord orator.

"How do you make that out?" asked Mr. Ford's companion.

"Oh, easy enough. You are deaf in your left ear. All rifle shots are deaf in their left ears. All the Creedmoor experts are that way. I am deaf in my left ear myself and got it shooting rifles. I met Gildersleeve once and I was backing and filling and dodging to get a position where my right ear would bear on him and he was maneuvering at the same time for an opening where he could rake me with his right ear. Then Gildersleeve said to me, as I have just said to you, that he observed I was a rifle shot. It was the first time I had heard that all rifle shots were deaf in their left ears, but I have noticed it ever since and know that it is true.

"The reason of it is that all the concussion of the rifle explosion comes on the left ear drum. The right ear is partly turned away and partly protected by the gunstock being brought up to the cheek when the gun is fired."—New York Sun.

KEEP THE HEART YOUNG.

Old Age Can Be Kept at Arm's Length to the Last.

There are few better ways of fooling Father Time than following the old advice to "keep the heart young," writes Robert Webster Jones in the Housekeeper. It is astonishing how young a fellow can look and feel who maintains a fresh and lively interest in sports and pastimes or has some hobby which he can ride in leisure moments. Anybody who has his health can keep young. Ill-health is the only excuse for age, and even this handicap in life's race can be overcome in large measure by a cheerful, contented mind.

That the length of human life is gradually increasing, statistics show. It is not increasing by leaps and bounds, nor is there any indication that perpetual youth shall ever be our portion. As we learn better how to live, we shall live longer and happier lives. We cannot hope to live forever, and time spent in planning this impossibility is time wasted.

Municipal Music Hall.

Among the various "public utilities" owned by Yarmouth, England, is a music hall, out of which the municipality made nearly $4,000 last year.

OLDER THAN THE CHINESE.

Cliff Dwellers a Race That May Even Antedate Far Cathay.

Older even than China, the oldest existing nation, are the cliff dwellings of southwestern United States, homes of a race whose very name has perished from the earth. Explorers, puzzling through the Mancos and Casa Verde canyons of Arizona and New Mexico, have found the houses of this strange people in the wildest and most inaccessible of the mountain sides. Did the cliff dwellers antedate the pyramids of Egypt? Were they of blood relation to the early inhabitants of the land where the Nile is god. Some students are prepared to answer both questions affirmatively and to give what is to them abundant proof. The pottery from their long-wrecked homes suggests Egypt, and the few inscriptions found have similar suggestions. Mummies, bodies wrapped in cloth, feathers from the breast of the turkey have been dug from burial places among the cliffs, and, in bone and hair much unlike the Indian of to-day, there is a hint of resemblance to a more Oriental type. If the cliff dwellers left any decendants, however remote, they are doubtless the Moki and Zuni Indians, who, resembling them in habits and appearance, are their closest kinsmen.

PROPER USE OF ENERGIES.

Progress of Nation Due to Successful Concentration.

For the great mass of people the surplus energy available after carrying out their daily requirements is very small, writes Alfred A. Mumford in the Fortnightly Review. This generation more than any other has found out the value of combining many small stores, so as to make a large and potent total, which can be then successfully divided into a channel expressing the aims of many an individual member. In this way we have witnessed the enormous progress of the working classes, especially the skilled artisan. A few leaders with deeper insight have discovered and pointed out to their fellows the path of progress. By their enthusiasm they have kindled a glow of interest in their duller comrades, which has served as an incentive. Thus multiplied by many numbers, the small individual surplus energies become a large total of energy, and a strong national force impossible under preceding conditions.

Coffee Not at First Appreciated.

Knowledge of the taste and value of coffee spread but slowly, so that it was not until the middle of the sixteenth century that it reached Constantinople. Here it incited the bitter hostility of the priests. An excessive tax was imposed upon coffee houses, notwithstanding which they flourished and extended. After the lapse of another hundred years coffee reached Great Britain, where it was introduced by one Edwards, a British merchant long resident in Turkey. The first coffee house in London was opened by his Greek servant, Pasqua Rossie, in 1682, and the introduction of the beverage into England met with the same opposition as in the East.

Better to Accept Them.

The ways of woman and Providence are past understanding.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned, having rented her farm, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, on the Mitchell farm on the north side of Long Lake, 1 mile west of Grub Hill and 1 mile south and ½ mile east of the Gavin school house. 21 cows, 4 with calves by side, some milking, balance springers, 1 9-year old mare, 1 11-year old horse, 1 12-year old mare, 7 hogs, 16 shoats, 1 mower, 1 Deering hay rake, 1 seeder, 1 harrow, 1 Pulverizer, 1 sod plow, 1 walking plow, 1 spring tooth cultivator, 1 lumber wagon, 1 low truck wagon, 1 bob sleigh, 1 top buggy 1 milk wagon, milk cans, milk vat, caldron kettle, grindstone, 1 hog rack, 1 hay rack, 2 sets of work harness, 400 bu. of oats, 800 bu. corn in crib, 30 tons tame hay, 20 tons upland hay, 1 stack shredded corn fodder, 1 stack straw. Usual terms. Lunch at noon.

Mrs. Delia Mitchell, Prop.
Walter White, Auctioneer.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	40@50
Corn—70 lbs. ear	
Hay	$7 00 @ $12
MILL FEED.	
Bran	$20 00
Middlings	20 00@22 00
Gluton	21 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 50
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	$ 4 50
Hogs—Dressed	6 50
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	17c
Ducks	12c
Geese	10c
Chickens—Live weight	7c

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S last message to the Fifty-eighth Congress is a document of over 15,000 words. As a whole it is largely *historical and suggestive. The President urges upon Con*gress the necessity of continuing plans for a strong naval force begun under Cleveland and continued in all successive administrations. A significant feature of his argument is that he asks for a great navy for the purpose of preventing war and not with the idea of making war. In this way he backs up his plea for a big navy and shows that while he believes the United States should be able to force respect all over the world, it is none the less committed to the actual policy of the peaceful settlement of all international difficulties. The President devotes considerable space to a discussion of the principle of international arbitration as a method of settling disputes between nations. He also discusses the need of another meeting at The Hague for the perfection of arbitration.

The President treats the trust problem in the message in somewhat the same manner that it was treated in his letter of acceptance. He says, however, that there should be no impetuous prosecutions, no grand stand plays and no sensational demonstration of any sort. One recommendation is that the laws relating to the information collected by the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor be changed so that the information obtained will be for the benefit of the public. He does not wish to make public facts which will unnecessarily injure the business of the great corporations, yet he feels there are certain details of the business of which the public is entitled to be apprised. The President has a theory that publicity is a great safeguard; that a knowledge that their transactions will be officially advertised to all the world will have a wholesome restraint upon the managers and manipulators of corporations.

The message comprehensively reviews our relations with foreign countries, the condition of the treasury, the Postal Department, the Department of Agriculture and various other departments; the relations between capital and labor, the public lands, our insular possessions and all important matters of governmental concern. As to the Philippines the President declares that it is the purpose of the government to redeem the islands and uplift the people and bring them as near to the standard of our own population as possible. He is determined, he says, before the close of his administration to give the Philippine Islands abundant transportation facilities and markets, and capital to transform their natural wealth into marketable merchandise.

The general subject of the tariff, the President says, has been reserved for another message to the present or an extra session of Congress, but he asks a revision of the schedules favoring the products of the Philippines imported to this country.

On the whole, the President says the nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity, which prosperity he declares is primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources, but an important factor therein, according to the message, is the working of our long-continued governmental policies.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is of course primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The enlargement of scope of the functions of the national government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expenses; and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battleships and forts, public buildings and improved waterways are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government.

Capital and Labor.

In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the nation and the several States, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half-century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various States on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the laws affecting the employment of capital in huge masses. As long as the States retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the federal courts, interference with the mails, or interstate commerce, or molestation of federal property, or if the State authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help then the federal government may interfere; but the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of order. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens and more especially all honorable public servants must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated.

Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists or wage-workers, who refuse to support their organizations, or who side with those with whom they are at odds; for *mob rule is intolerable in any form.*

Prevention of Railroad Accidents.

The ever-increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. Many of our leading roads have been foremost in the adoption of the most approved safeguards for the protection of travelers and employes, yet the list of clearly avoidable accidents continues unduly large. I would point out to the Congress the urgent need of *legislation in the interest of the public* safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employes in train service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce, *and providing that only trained and* experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. Of course nothing can ever *prevent accidents caused by* human weakness or misconduct; and there should be drastic punishment for any railroad employe, whether officer or man, who by *issuance of wrong orders* or by disobedience of orders causes disaster.

The Bureau of Labor.

Much can be done by the government in labor matters merely by giving publicity to certain conditions. The Bureau of Labor has done excellent work of this *kind in many different directions.* I shall shortly lay before you in a special message the full report of the investigation of the Bureau of Labor into the Colorado *mining strike, as this is a strike* in which certain very evil forces, which are more or less at work everywhere under the conditions of modern industrialism, became startlingly *prominent.*

Dealing with Corporations.

When we come to deal with great corporations the need for the government *to act directly is far greater* than in the case of labor, because great corporations can become such only by engaging in interstate commerce, and interstate com*merce is peculiarly the field of the gen*eral government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by State action. The national government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown—that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest desire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating or at least in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fellows.

Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where *this can be done under the present laws* it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to supplement them.

Bureau of Corporations.

The Bureau of Corporations has made careful preliminary investigation of many important corporations. It will make a *special* report on the beef industry. The policy of the bureau is to accomplish the purposes of its creation by co-operation, not antagonism; by making *constructive legislation, not destructive* prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries; by conservative investigation of law and fact, and by refusal to issue *incomplete and hence necessarily inaccu*rate reports. Its policy being thus one of open inquiry into, and not attack upon, business, the bureau has been able to gain not *only the confidence, but, bet*ter still, the co-operation of men engaged in legitimate business.

The Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of two thousand specialists making research into all the sciences of production. The Congress appropriates, directly and indirectly, six millions of dollars annually to carry on this work. It reaches every State and Territory in the Union and the islands of the sea lately come under our flag. Co-operation is had with the State experiment stations, and with many other institutions and individuals. The world is carefully searched for new varieties of grains, fruits, grasses, vegetables, trees, *and shrubs, suitable* to various localities in our country; and marked benefit to our producers has resulted. The activities of our age in lines of research have reached the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the forces of nature with which they have to deal. Nearly half of the people of this country devote their energies to *growing things from the soil.* Until a recent date little has been done to prepare these millions for their life work. In most lines of human activity college-trained men are the leaders. The farmer *had no opportunity* for special training until the Congress made provision for it forty years ago. During these years progress has been made and teachers have been prepared. Over five thousand students are in attendance at our State Agricultural Colleges. The Department of Agriculture has given facilities for post-graduate work to five hundred young men during the last *seven years, preparing them for advanced* lines of work in the Department and in the State institutions. The facts concerning meteorology and its relations to plant and animal life are being systematically *inquired into.* The seasons of the cyclones of the Caribbean Sea and their paths are being forecasted with increasing accuracy. The cold winds that come from the north are anticipated and their times and intensity told to farmers, gardeners, and fruiterers in all southern localities. We sell two hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of animals and animal products to foreign countries *every year, in addition to* supplying our own people more cheaply and abundantly than any other nation is able to provide for its people. The Department of Agriculture, by careful inspection of *meats, guards* the health of our people and gives clean bills of health to deserving exports; it is prepared to deal promptly with imported diseases of animals, and maintain the excellence of our flocks and herds in this respect. Strenuous efforts are being made to import from foreign countries such grains as are suitable to our varying localities. Seven years ago we bought three-fourths of our rice; we *helped the rice* growers on the Gulf coast and they now supply home demand and export to the Islands of the Caribbean Sea and to other rice-growing countries. Wheat and other *grains have been* imported from light-rainfall countries to our lands in the West and Southwest that have not grown crops because of light precipitation, resulting in an extensive addition to our cropping area and our home-making territory that can not be irrigated. Ten million bushels of first-class macaroni wheat were grown from these experimental importations last year. Fruits *suitable to our soils and climates are being* imported from all the countries of the Old World. The soils of the country are getting attention from the farmer's standpoint, and interesting results are following. *The reclamation of alkali lands* is progressing, to give object lessons to our people in methods by which worthless lands may be made productive. The insect friends and enemies of the farmer are getting attention. Careful preliminary work is being done towards producing our own silk. The crop-reporting system of the Department of Agriculture is being brought closer to accuracy every year.

Irrigation of Arid Lands.

During the two and a half years that have elapsed since the passage of the reclamation act rapid progress has been made in the surveys and examinations of the opportunities for reclamation in the thirteen States and three Territories of the arid West. Construction has already been be*gun on the largest* and most important of the irrigation works, and plans are being completed for works which will utilize the funds now available. The larger problems have been solved and it now remains to execute with care, economy, and thoroughness the work which has been laid out. Each project is taken up on the ground by competent men and viewed from the stand*point of the creation of prosperous homes,* and of promptly refunding to the Treasury the cost of construction.

Our Forest Reserves.

It is the cardinal principle of the forest-reserve policy of this Administration that the reserves are for use. Whatever interferes with the use of their resources is to be avoided by every possible means. *But these resources must be used in such* a way as to make them permanent. The forest policy of the government is just now a subject of vivid public interest throughout the West and to the people of the United States in general. The forest reserves themselves are of extreme value to the present as well as to the future welfare of all the western public-land States. They *powerfully affect the use and disposal of* the public lands. They are of special importance because they preserve the water supply and the supply of timber for domestic purposes, and so promote settlement under the reclamation act. Indeed, they are essential to the welfare of every one of the great interests of the West.

Pensions.

The veterans of the Civil War have a claim upon the Nation such as no other body of our citizens possess. The Pension Bureau has never in its history been managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the case.

Progress of the Indians.

The progress of the Indians toward civilization, though not rapid, is perhaps all that could be hoped for in view of the circumstances. Within the past year many tribes have shown, in a degree greater than ever before, an appreciation of the necessity of work. This changed attitude is in part due to the policy recently pursued of reducing the amount of subsistence to the Indians, and thus forcing them, through sheer necessity, to work for a livelihood. *The policy, though severe, is a useful one,* but it is to be exercised only with judgment and with a full understanding of the conditions which exist in each community for which it is intended.

The Postal Service.

In the Postoffice Department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue satisfactory. The increase of revenue during the year was $9,358,181.10, or 6.9 per cent, the total receipts amounting to $145,382,624.34. The expenditures were $152,362,116.70, an increase of about 9 per cent over the previous year, being thus $8,979,492.36 in excess of the current revenue. Included in these expenditures was a total appropriation of $12,956,637.37 for the continuation and extension of the rural free-delivery service, which was an increase of $4,002,237.35 over the amount expended for this purpose in the preceding fiscal year. Large as this expenditure has been the beneficent results attained in extending the free distribution of mails to the residents of rural districts have justified the wisdom of the *outlay.* Statistics brought down to the 1st of October, 1904, show that on that date there were 27,138 rural routes established, serving approximately 12,000,000 of people in rural districts remote from postoffices, and that there were *pending at that time* 3,859 petitions for the establishment of new rural routes. Unquestionably some part of the general increase in receipts is due to the increased postal facilities which the rural service has afforded. The revenues have also been aided greatly by amendments in the classification of mail matter, and the curtailment of abuses of the second-class mailing privilege.

A National Quarantine Law.

It is desirable to enact a proper National quarantine law. It is most undesirable that *a State should on its own initiative enforce* quarantine regulations which are in effect a restriction upon interstate and international commerce. The question should properly be assumed by the government alone.

The Currency Question.

The attention of the Congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two Houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every *silver dollar should be made by law redeem*able in gold at the option of the holder.

Oriental Markets.

The importance of securing proper in*formation and data with a view to the en*largement of our trade with Asia is undiminished. Our consular representatives in China have strongly urged a place for permanent display of American products in some prominent trade center of that empire, under government control and management, as an effective means of advancing our export trade therein. I call the attention of the Congress to the desirability of carrying out these suggestions.

Immigration and Naturalization.

In dealing with the questions of immigration and naturalization it is indispensable to keep certain facts ever before the minds of those who share in enacting the laws. First and foremost, let us remember that the question of being a good American has nothing whatever to do with a man's birthplace any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation from the time this government was founded men of foreign birth have stood in the very foremost rank of good citizenship, and that not merely in one but in every field of American activity. There is no *danger of having too many immigrants of* the right kind. But the citizenship of this country should not be debased. It is vital that we should keep high the standard of well-being among our wage-workers, and *therefore* we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage-worker; and above all we should not admit any man of an unworthy type, any man concerning whom we can say that he will himself be a bad citizen, or that his children and grandchildren will detract from instead of *adding to the sum of the* good citizenship of the country. Similarly we should take the greatest care about naturalization. Fraudulent naturalization, the naturalization of improper persons, is *a curse to our government;* and it is the affair of every honest voter, wherever born, to see that no fraudulent voting is allowed, that no fraud in connection with naturalization is permitted. Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those relating to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific inquiry with a view *to probable further legislation.*

The Territory of Alaska.

Alaska, like all our Territorial acquisitions, has proved resourceful beyond the *expectations of those who made* the purchase. It has become the home of many hardy, industrious, and thrifty American citizens. Towns of a permanent character have been built. The extent of its wealth in minerals, timber, fisheries and agriculture, while great, is probably not comprehended yet in any just measure by our people. We do know, however, that from a very small beginning its products have grown until they are a steady and material contribution to the wealth of the nation. Owing to the immensity of Alaska and its location in the far north, it is a difficult *matter to provide many things essential* to its growth and to the happiness and comfort of its people by private enterprise alone. It should, therefore, receive reasonable aid from the government. The government has already done excellent work for Alaska in laying cables and building telegraph lines. The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property upon the same conditions as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given *to such as may be able to meet certain* definite requirements.

Our Foreign Policy.

In treating of our foreign policy and of *the attitude that this great Nation* should assume in the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the Army and the Navy, and the Congress, through which the thought of the Nation finds its expression, *should keep ever vividly in mind the funda*mental fact that it is impossible to treat our foreign policy, whether this policy takes shape in the effort to secure justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as conditioned upon the attitude we are willing to take toward our Army, and especially toward our Navy. It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sounding language to proclaim its purposes, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude.

The steady aim of this Nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the *long run as destructive as any war.* Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. Many times peoples who were slothful or timid or short-sighted, who had been enervated by ease or by luxury, or misled by false teachings, have shrunk in unmanly fashion from doing duty that was stern and that needed self-sacrifice, and have sought to hide from their own minds their shortcomings, their ignoble motives, by calling them love of peace. The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of craven weakness, the peace of injustice, all these should be shunned as we *shun unrighteous war. The goal to set be*fore us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind, is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safeguarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward others. Generally peace tells for righteousness; but if there is conflict between the two, then *our fealty* is due first to the cause of righteousness. Unrighteous wars are common, and unrighteous peace is rare; but both should be shunned. It is our duty to remember that a nation has no more *right* to do injustice to another nation, strong or weak, than an individual has to do injustice to another individual; that the same moral law applies in one case as in the other. But we must also remember that it is as much the duty of the Nation to guard its own rights and its own interests as it is the duty of the individual so to do. Within the Nation the individual *has now delegated this right to the State,* that is, to the representative of all the individuals, and it is a maxim of the law that for every wrong there is a remedy. But in international law we have not advanced *by any means as far as we have* advanced in municipal law. There is as yet no judicial way of enforcing a right in international law. When one nation wrongs another or wrongs many others, there is no tribunal before which the wrongdoer can be brought. Either it is necessary supinely to acquiesce in the wrong, and thus put a premium upon brutality *and aggression, or else it is necessary for* the aggrieved nation valiantly to stand up for its rights. Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations, it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with keenest and most generous appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediately recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another. *Under any circumstances a sufficient* armament would have to be kept up to serve the purposes of international police; and until international cohesion and the sense of international duties and rights are *far more advanced* than at present, a nation desirous both of securing respect for itself and of doing good to others must have a force adequate for the work which it feels is allotted to it as its part of the general world duty. A great free people owes it to itself and to all mankind not to sink into helplessness before the powers of evil.

Second Hague Conference.

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy I shall shortly lay before the Senate treaties of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. *Furthermore, at the request of the Inter*parliamentary Union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have asked the Powers to join with this government in a second Hague conference, at which it is hoped that the work already so happily begun at The Hague may be carried some steps further toward completion.

Policy Toward Other Nations of Western Hemisphere.

It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrong-doing, *or an impotence which results in a general* loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.

In asserting the Monroe doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba, Venezuela and Panama, and in *endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of* war in the Far East, and to secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at large. There are, however, cases in which, while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies. Ordinarily it is very much wiser and more useful for us to concern ourselves with striving for our own moral and material betterment here at home than to concern ourselves with trying to better the condition of things in other nations. We have plenty of sins of *our own to war against, and under ordi*nary circumstances we can do more for the general uplifting of humanity by striving with heart and soul to put a stop to civic corruption, to brutal lawlessness and violent race prejudices here at home than by passing resolutions about wrongdoing elsewhere. Nevertheless there are occasional crimes committed on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror as to make us doubt whether it is not our manifest duty to endeavor at least to show our disapproval of the deed and our sympathy with those who have suffered by it. The cases *must be extreme in which such a course* is justifiable. The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms as we interfered to put a stop to intolerable conditions in Cuba are necessarily very few. It is inevitable that a people like ours, which in spite of certain very obvious shortcomings, nevertheless as a whole shows by its consistent practice its belief in the principles of civil and religious liberty and of orderly freedom, should desire eagerly to give expression to its horror on an occasion like that of the massacre of the Jews in Kishenef, or when it witnesses such systematic *and long-extended cruelty and oppression* as the cruelty and oppression of which the Armenians have been the victims, and which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world.

The Navy.

The strong arm of the government in *enforcing respect for its just rights* in international matters is the Navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American Navy. We have *undertaken* to build the Isthmian Canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Western hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is to be *a mere boastful sham* we cannot afford to abandon our naval program. Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war.

The war which now unfortunately rages in the far East has emphasized in striking fashion the new possibilities of naval warfare. The lessons taught are both strategic and tactical, and are political as well as military. The experiences of the war have shown in conclusive fashion that while sea-going and sea-keeping torpedo destroyers are indispensable, and fast lightly armed *and armored cruisers very useful,* yet that the main reliance, the main standby, in any navy worthy the name must be the great battle ships, heavily armored and heavily gunned. There will always be a *large field of usefulness for cruisers,* especially of the more formidable type, but most of all we need to continue building our fleet of battle ships, or ships so powerfully armed that they can inflict the maximum of damage upon our opponents, and so well protected that they can suffer a severe hammering in return without fatal impairment of their ability to fight and *maneuver. Ample means* must be provided for enabling the personnel of the Navy to be brought to the highest point of efficiency. Our great fighting ships and torpedo boats must be ceaselessly trained and maneuvered in squadrons.

The Army.

Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper. By law our Army is fixed at a maximum of one hundred thousand and a minimum of sixty thousand men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the Army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines, and now our Army has been reduced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require twenty-eight thousand men, if the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. We need more officers; there are not enough to perform the regular army work. It is very important that the officers of the Army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the National Guard of the several States should be *accustomed* to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maneuvers at Manassas last fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of Regulars and National Guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace. No other civilized nation has, relatively to its population, such a *diminutive Army as* ours; and while the Army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. We should be able, in the event of some sud*den emergency, to put into the field one* first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

The Philippine Islands.

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people at present are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly, and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous *intrigues for a* complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

On the other hand, our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that *the justification for our stay* in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific Ocean and along its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of *the war with Spain.* We are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an ever-increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own. There are commissioners, judges, and governors in the Islands who are Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the Islands as have their colleagues who are Americans, while in the lower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants are Filipinos. Within two years *we shall be trying the experiment of an* elective lower house in the Philippine Legislature. It may be that the Filipinos will misuse this Legislature, and they certainly will misuse it if they are misled by foolish persons here at home into starting an agitation for their own independence or into any factious or improper action. But if they act with wisdom and self-restraint, if they show that they are capable of electing a legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increasing meas*ure of recognition will be given them.* Above all they should remember that their prime needs are moral and industrial, not political. It is a good thing to try the experiment of giving them a legislature; but it is a far better thing to give them schools, good roads, railroads which will enable them to get their products to market, honest courts, an honest and efficient constabulary, and all that tends to produce order, peace, fair dealing as between man and man, and habits of intelligent industry and thrift.

Meanwhile our own people should remember that there is need for the highest standard of conduct among the Americans sent to the Philippine Islands, not only among the public servants but among the private individuals who go to them. It is because I feel this so deeply that in the administration of these islands I have positively refused to permit any discrimination whatsoever for political reasons and have in*sisted that in choosing the public servants* consideration should be paid solely to the worth of the men chosen and to the needs of the islands. There is no higher body of men in our public service than we have in the Philippine Islands under Governor Wright and his associates. So far as possible these men should be given a free hand, and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the Executive and of the Congress.

Every measure taken concerning the Islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the Islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining.

Theodore Roosevelt

An Inviting Prospect.

Will Canada in the next quarter of a century take the place of the United States as the great wheat exporting section of the western hemisphere? Everything points that way. In the opinion of experts the United States has reached high water mark as a wheat exporting country. The increasing population over there has reached the point when home consumption is becoming annually greater in proportion than the increase in wheat production. As a matter of fact, wheat production is decreasing over there as the land becomes more valuable and by reason of the demand for other forms of produce for home consumption. It is said that the wheat crop *this year is not more than 70 per cent* of the crop of 1901 and much below the crops of 1902 and 1903. It is estimated that this year the United States surplus for export will not be over 100,000,000, which is less than any year since 1878 with two exceptions. Not only is this the case, but a considerable quantity of the best Canadian wheat is being imported into Minnesota and also Chicago.

All this tends to keep the price of wheat near the dollar mark, and "dollar wheat" is the loadstone that will attract farmers to the Canadian Northwest, where land is cheap and can be farmed on a wholesale basis, particulars of which may be had from any agent of the Canadian government. The reduction of American exports will have the double influence of increasing Canadian production and keeping up the price. It constitutes a roseate prospect for this country, and needs no optimistic enthusiasm to foresee the near expansion of the Dominion into the actual position of the "granary of the empire."

New Train Service, Chicago to St. Louis.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad now runs night and day trains to the Exposition City, which represent the highest type of railroad construction. When you go to the World's Fair, be sure your ticket is made good over this line, and you will enjoy every mile of the short trip.

Your local ticket agent will gladly make your ticket good this way if you request it.

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Spanking does not cure children of urine difficulties. If it did there would be few children that would do it. There is a constitutional cause for this. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 420, Notre Dame, Ind., will send her home treatment to any mother. She asks no money. Write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it.

A pianist of Hull, England, William Frost, bears the record for continuous performance. He recently played on that instrument, unceasingly for seventeen hours. While taking refreshments he hammered away with his left hand.

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"While she had escaped from one grave trouble, she unfortunately began to overwork, first as a student and then as a teacher in a large Iowa institution for orphan boys. She enjoyed her work and was very enthusiastic, but the strain finally told on her. She became pale, weak, nervous, unable to sleep; she had no appetite and she suffered from severe headaches. Then came a complete breakdown and her work had to be given up.

"In this emergency we again tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Improvement came at first slowly and we sometimes doubted whether she was gaining, but we noticed that whenever she stopped taking the pills she fell back, and whenever she resumed the use of them she revived and so we kept up the treatment until she recovered her usual health and was able to take a position in one of our universities where she is happily at work. My mother, my daughter and myself have a well-founded confidence in the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and are always ready to recommend them."

This is simply one more proof that these pills seek disease at its source and effect fundamental cures. They cure various diseases because these have a common origin in impaired blood or nerves. They put the entire system in a healthy condition, because they introduce vigor that is distributed to every part. They arrest physical decay when it seems inevitable and find a road to restoration when the doctor misses it. They are sold by all druggists throughout the world.

Splitting Hairs.

A somewhat elderly gentleman, with a merry twinkle in his eye, went into a hairdresser's the other day to have his hair cut.

"Excuse me, sir," said the hairdresser, as he began operations, "but your hair is very coarse."

"Of course," ejaculated the gentleman.

The hairdresser looked rather puzzled, and said: "I mean it won't lie straight, sir."

"No; you see it can't lie straight, or even tell the truth, because it can't talk," smiled the gentleman.

The hairdresser, who began to suspect that he was being played with, felt mad, and said, abruptly: "Bear's grease?"

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed the gentleman; "it bears grease, or oil, or fat of any description; in fact, I should say it would bear anything, or it wouldn't have borne your remarks about it."

Every Walk in Life.

A. A. Boyce, a farmer, living three and a half miles from Trenton, Mo., says: "A severe cold settled in my kidneys and developed so quickly that I was obliged to lay off work on account of the aching in my back and sides. For a time I was unable to walk at all, and every makeshift I tried and all the medicine I took had not the slightest effect. My back continued to grow weaker until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and I must say I was more than surprised and gratified to notice the backache disappearing gradually until it finally stopped."



Doan's Kidney Pills sold by all dealers or mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

She'd Looked It Up All Right.

Teacher—Have you looked up the meaning of the word "imbibes," Fanny?

Fanny—Yes, ma'am.

Teacher—Well, what does it mean?

Fanny—To take in.

Teacher—Yes. Now give a sentence using the word.

Fanny—My aunt imbibes boarders.—Woman's Home Companion.

Iowa—Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Onto the Horse.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"Who was Centaur?"

"Centaur, my son, was a man who *never got stuck on a horse trade; he was* on to the horse."—Yonkers Statesman.

I have used Piso's Cure for Consumption with good results. It is all right.—John W. Henry, Box 642, Fostoria, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1901.

The man with a meddlesome mother-in-law understands thoroughly what constitutes a state—of great agitation.

CLOSE OF THE FAIR.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION NOW A MEMORY.

Total Attendance Given as 19,000,000 Which Is Below Chicago's Show—May Net $1,000,000 Profit—Fitting Ceremonies Mark the End.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, by general verdict the greatest of all world's fairs, and a success financially, closed with fitting ceremonies at midnight Thursday. Over eighteen and three-quarters millions of persons passed through its turnstiles in the seven months it has been open to the public; more than $50,000,000 was expended in the construction and maintenance of the great show and about this same amount of money was spent by the public within the exposition grounds.

The exposition company has issued no statement or estimate of the financial status of the fair, but a conservative summary of receipts and expenditures may be made from a study of such figures as the exposition company has given out, combined with a knowledge of percentage of profit to the exposition from the various sources of revenue.

Of the 19,000,000 admissions, using round numbers only for the purpose of estimating, probably 5,000,000 have been free admissions, leaving 14,000,000 paid admissions, from which the exposition derived about $6,000,000.

Receipts Total $13,000,000.

According to best information obtainable, the world's fair receipts from concessions have all along just about equaled the receipts from admissions. This would give the exposition a total revenue of $12,000,000, to which may be added $1,000,000 for receipts from all other sources. This gives the exposition a grand total of $13,000,000 of receipts.

During the pre-exposition period the world's fair company received $5,000,000 from the government, $5,000,000 from the city and $5,000,000 from individual stockholders. In addition the exposition obtained a loan of $4,600,000 from the government, which was repaid out of the receipts after the fair opened. The receipts from the pre-exposition period for admissions and all other sources brought the world's fair total resources up to the day of opening up to about $20,000,000. This sum, which was all expended, added to the cost of maintenance during the exposition period and to the total amount expended by State and foreign government and the United States government, bring the total cost of the exposition, exclusive of the cost to exhibitors of preparing, transporting and maintaining exhibits, up to about $50,000,000.

Granting that the $20,000,000 which the world's fair obtained from the government, the city and private stockholders was all expended before the gates of the fair were thrown open to the world, and this is not questioned, the exposition was entirely dependent upon the daily receipts from admissions and concessions for its operating expenses. Included under this heading is the cost of the Jefferson guards, gatekeepers, clerks, gardeners and laborers, the lighting of buildings, the salaries of the officials and superintendents, the cost of aeronautic experiments, the expenses of music amusement and the various entertainment features carried out from time to time, the reception and entertainment of distinguished guests, the rental of the Catlin tract and other land leased from private owners, and the thousand and one minor expenses incident to the maintenance of a great universal exposition of the magnitude and scope of the St. Louis fair.

Undoubtedly the cost of maintenance and operation has been heavy, but it is believed that there should be, after salvage, a balance of at least $1,000,000 to be divided among stockholders after Forest Park shall have been restored and turned back to the city in acceptable shape. This work, it is believed, will cost fully $100,000.

If the above estimates are not far from right there will be, therefore, a surplus of about $1,000,000 to be divided among the government, the city and several individual stockholders, who subscribed equal parts of the $15,000,000. This would allow the exposition to repay each stockholder about 6 per cent of the investment. The exposition, therefore, has been a financial success, beyond the expectations of many of its most optimistic friends.

The attendance at St. Louis was much less than at Chicago. The total admissions of all kinds were; in round numbers, 18,500,000 at St. Louis in seven months and 27,500,000 at Chicago in six months. The total paid admissions at Chicago were 21,500,000, or 3,000,000 more than the total admissions of all kinds at St. Louis. In the month of October the admissions of all kinds at St. Louis were 3,622,320 and the paid admissions at Chicago were 6,816,435. On Chicago day at Chicago the paid admissions were 716,881 and the total admissions not far from 1,000,000.

Fiddled Himself Well.

Reinhart A. Wetzel, instructor of science in the high school at Fargo, N. D., cured himself of a broken bone with music. He met with an accident while in St. Louis and the surgeons in the hospital were unable to make the bones knit. He told them he would never get well until he had his fiddle, and it was finally sent for. He played on the instrument each day and the broken bones grew together. He says the music calmed him so he could be still.

The best law—the Golden Rule.

Veteran Organists.

Organists are proverbially long lived, though doubtless the oldest organist is Mr. Gervase Cooper, an English musician. He is more than 90 years old, but still does active service as organist of a Wesleyan church. He has been associated with the musical services of that denomination for seventy-five years, and for fifty-eight years has officiated as organist continuously.

Another notable veteran is T. N. Webber, who played the national anthem at Westminster when Queen Victoria was crowned and did the same at the coronation of King Edward. He has been organist at the parish church for sixty-four years.

Greatest in the World.

Arlington, Ind., Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Mr. W. A. Hysong, the photographer, who moved here recently from Sapp, Ky., is firmly of the opinion that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest Kidney Remedy the world has ever known.

"In the years 1901 and 1902," says Mr. Hysong, "and for some time before I was afflicted with Kidney Trouble. My joints were sore and stiff and I finally got so bad I could not turn in bed without assistance. In the spring of 1903 I was induced, by a friend, to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after using one and one-half boxes I was and am still completely cured. Several of my neighbors, too, used Dodd's Kidney Pills and in every case they did as recommended."

Cure the early symptoms of Kidney Disease, such as Backache, with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you will never have Bright's Disease.

Teapots of Curious Make.

To the collector of curios teapots offer an interesting quest. Some quaint specimens have survived from the early days of tea-making in England, which was introduced from China by the East India Company 300 years ago.

At first the better quality of tea, and it was this that was almost exclusively imported, was of an exorbitant price. No wonder then that the leaders of fashion, who indulged in such a costly luxury, should desire costly vessels for the proper enjoyment of it. Naturally, too, they turned their eyes toward the far east in their search for the right pot to make the tea in and to drink it out of. So it happened that a produce of clay ousted gold and silver from their position in cases where tea was concerned.

The demand for Chinese teapots then became so great that merchants could not import them fast enough and in time the English potters tried their hand at making them, vieing with one another in devising original shapes of their own. Teapots assumed the quaint guise of houses, ships, shells, fruit and animals. Important historical events were also recorded on teapots, and heroes were handed down to posterity in the same way.

In the old days teapots were frequently given as presents and many of them bore moral mottoes, such as "Let your conversation be such as becometh the gospel," suggesting a desire on the part of the giver to improve the religious side of the recipient's character.

With Whiskers and Wings.

Lord Grimthorpe's chef d'oeuvre in church restoration is St. Alban's Abbey, and on one of the capitals at the west door of that cathedral he is represented in stone. He wears the old-fashioned whiskers, with which at least two generations of his countrymen have been familiar, and he is also endowed with angel's wings.—St. James Gazette.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD.

Right Food Makes Happy Children Because They Are Healthy.

Sometimes milk does not agree with children or adults. The same thing is true of other articles of food. What agrees with one sometimes does not agree with others.

But food can be so prepared that it will agree with the weakest stomach. As an illustration—anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can eat, relish and digest a nice hot cup of Postum coffee with a spoonful or two of Grape-Nuts poured in, and such a combination contains nourishment to carry one a number of hours, for almost every particle of it will be digested and taken up by the system and be made use of.

A lady writes from the land of the Magnolia and the mockingbird way down in Alabama, and says: "I was led to drink Postum because coffee gave me sour stomach and made me nervous. Again Postum was recommended by two well-known physicians for my children, and I feel especially grateful for the benefit derived.

"Milk does not agree with either child, so to the eldest, aged four and one-half years, I give Postum with plenty of sweet cream. It agrees with her splendidly, regulating her bowels perfectly, although she is of a constipated habit.

"For the youngest, aged two and one-half years, I use one-half Postum and one-half skimmed milk. I have not given any medicine since the children began using Postum, and they enjoy every drop of it.

"A neighbor of mine is giving Postum to her baby lately weaned, with splendid results. The little fellow is thriving famously." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum agrees perfectly with children and supplies adults with the hot, invigorating beverage in place of coffee. Literally thousands of Americans have been helped out of stomach and nervous diseases by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. Look in pkg. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."



The letters of Miss Merkley, whose picture is printed above, and Miss Claussen, prove beyond question that thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries and womb are annually cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Gradual loss of strength and nerve force told me something was radically wrong with me. I had severe shooting pains throught the pelvic organs, cramps and extreme irritation compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation. I strongly objected to this and decided to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I soon found that my judgment was correct, and that all the good things said about this medicine were true, and day by day I felt less pain and increased appetite. The ulceration soon healed, and the other complications disappeared and in eleven weeks I was once more strong and vigorous and perfectly well.

"My heartiest thanks are sent to you for the great good you have done me."—Sincerely yours, Miss Margaret Merkley, 275 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Claussen Saved from a Surgical Operation.



"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It seems to me that all the endorsements that I have read of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound do not express one-half of the virtue the great medicine really possesses. I know that it saved my life and I want to give the credit where it belongs. I suffered with ovarian trouble for five years, had three operations and spent hundreds of dollars on doctors and medicines but this did not cure me after all.

"However, what doctors and medicines failed to do, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** did. Twenty bottles restored me to perfect health and I feel sure that had I known of its value before, and let the doctors alone, I would have been spared all the pain and expense that fruitless operations cost me. If the women who are suffering, and the doctors do not help them, will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, they will not be disappointed with the results."—Miss Clara M. Claussen, 1307 Penn St., Kansas City, Mo.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were $6,263,040.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

SUPERIOR IN FIT, COMFORT AND WEAR.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $7.00."—S. McCUE, Dept. Coll., U. S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Massachusetts.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

10c, 25c, 50c. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP All Druggists

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Sprains and Strains.

FREE THE GREAT KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE Dr. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY Rondout, N. Y. Write for free sample bottle to DR. KENNEDY'S SONS RONDOUT, N. Y.

CLEARSKIN CURES pimples, 50ct Digestic, for indigestion, 50ct Rheumacea, ideal laxative, 25ct all $1.00. Three great remedies. Lakeshore Chemical Co., 2302 Indiana Ave., Chicago.

Central Kansas Anything in farms you want. Write to E. S. Huckler, Tampa, Marion County, Kansas.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. CONSUMPTION

PIANO LEARNED BY NOTE OR BY EAR in a few weeks without a master. Our system is so simple that we guarantee anyone, irrespective of age and not having the slightest knowledge of music, can positively learn to play the piano or organ. This method has been perfected after years of study by professors of European Academies. Complete by mail $1.00; remit by money order. Vienna Music Conservatory, 250 West 125th Street, NEW YORK CITY

HOME MINSTRELS How to organize and put on Home Minstrels with jokes, monologues, and program; just the thing for lodges and societies. Price $1.00; no stamps. Eugene L'Hote, Milford, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED Patented Aluminum Lamp Trimmer; just out; perfect trim; saves time, oil; every household needs one. Per sample and terms send 10c to BARTON COMPANY, 182 Nassau St., N.Y.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES of anything made in one minute by a new process. This valuable secret and 2 others 10c; satisfaction guaranteed. Address C. A. BERG CO., South Bend, Ind.

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THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A clergyman from Kingmon, Arizona, is in New York trying to form a colony to lead the simple life. They are to live rent free in cliff houses in a climate so warm and dry that the bill for clothes will amount to practically nothing. They are to raise fruits and vegetables, tend flocks and herds, and live "close to nature." It is announced that no less than 1,200 families from the Dominion of Canada alone have agreed to try the simple life. The grand round up and start is to be made in the spring.

The most remarkable Thanksgiving dinner given in this country was in St. Louis when the children of twenty-two different nationalities were feasted. They consumed 114 pies, 24 turkeys, 10 hams and 15 gallons of ice cream. At the tables were Negrotos, indoos, Singalesse, Esquimos, Indians, Ainus, Yankees and Chinese. No color line was drawn and geographical distinctions were ignored. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and wife, Premier of Canada, was an interested spectator.

There is little danger of the timber supply of the new world being exhausted, even if it should fail in the United States. There are immense timber tracts across the great lakes in Canada. In the districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River there are 200,000,000 cords of spruce and pulp wood. And a belt of woodland 3.000 miles long exists in Canada between the Atlantic and Alaska. A revised tariff will give this country all the wood it needs.

The fact that Miss Caldwell, now the Marquise de Monstiers, has changed her faith and gone back to the church of her forbears, is not of itself such a remarkable occurance as to be unique. Two empresses, Alexandra and Marie Feodorovana, of Russia, and two queens, Helen of Italy and Natalie, of Servin, besides scores of princesses, have done the same thing. The present is an age of toleration.

Politicians in Canada say that it will take two to make a reciprocity treaty, as talked of in the United States. If American delegates appear at Ottawa they will be treated with great politeness, but indifference as regards reciprocity. Some sort of an arrangement might be had in regard to coal and grain, but that is all. Canada is scouring the world for other markets.

There is an 80-year old long-range forecaster of the weather in Middle Haddam, Conn., who predicts that the coming winter will be of very great severity, a season never to be forgotten. He says there is to be a great fall of snow from the 7th to the 10th of December. The old gentleman should be pensioned or else the weather bureau should get out an injunction.

A general inquiry among ship owners reveals the fact that the passage of a free ship law, without any further encouragement to American shipping, will not increase the American merchant marine. The reason is that as soon as the ship owner gets beyond the American tariff wall he comes in competition with all the cheap labor of the world.

Acceptances for the peace conferences at the Hague come tumbling into Washington so fast from the nations of the earth, that it begins to look as if a panic had overtaken the old word regarding the possibility of future wars. Perhaps America's preparedness for martial conflicts has something to do with it.

Since Senator Spooner returned to Washington, from Wisconsin, he is rather taciturn about public matters and will only discuss them in the abstract. He says he speaks only for himself. He may be classed with the older members of Congress who do not care to handle the tariff until it is necessary.

Archbishop Ryan, in his Thanksgiving sermon in Philadelphia, said: "This great glorious, and brave country has for its Chief Executive a fearless young chieftain who does his duty without fear or favor to both church and state. More we do not ask and more we could not expect". So say we all of us.

A few friends and admirers of ex-Gov. Black, of New York, who has been mentioned as a possible Cabinet officer, recently presented him with a $1,000 silver service. This is almost as good as being born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.

Many of the exhibits at the St. Louis Fair are being purchased for American museums. Most of the forestry exhibit will go to Harvard College. And St. Louis has decided to establish a great museum like the Field institution in Chicago.

The Emperor of Germany is ambitious, but his naval budget for the coming year calls for only $57,000,000. America beats that twice over, and its payment does not distress us.

A clergyman in Indiana having invented a glass coffin which you can see out of, it is now proposed to manufacture them upon a large scale at Petersburg, in that state. An extensive plant will be erected on 150 acres of land.

The people of San Francisco have honored themselves, and the memory of Wm. McKinley, by erecting a monument to the beloved President at a cost of $34,000, all collected by popular subscription.

The Republicans this session of Congress have what the boys call "a cinch." They do not need to attempt any new legislation but only to carry forward to completion the work already begun.

SPRING GROVE.

Mrs. Schumacher is very ill.

Miss Maggie Rauen is home this week.

J. Westlake and son Earl were Chicago passengers Monday morning.

Lester Bell of Ringwood was in Spring Grove, Saturday.

Mrs. Richardson and daughter Ella spent Sunday in Chicago.

The Spring Grove bank has been moved into Anton Schaffer's furniture store.

Mrs. James MacLean and daughter Margaret were in Chicago last Wednesday.

The feed mill will run every Saturday untill further notice.

Anton Schaffer was in Volo Sunday attending a funeral.

Dr. H. C. Darby was in our town last week.

Miss Mabel Neish of Fox Lake spent last Sunday with Miss Ena Richardson.

Don't forget the Christian Endeavor services next Sunday evening.

Mr. A Tweed of Ingleside was a Spring Grove caller last Friday.

Mr. J. Freund and Mr. Austin Schaffer attended the funeral of a relative in Johnsburg last Thursday.

HICKORY, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hollenbeck spent Sunday at Russell.

Rev. Boag was entertained at Mr. Taylor's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Savage spent Saturday and Sunday in Waukegan.

The Ladies Aid society met with Mrs. D. B. Webb Wednesday forenoon.

Mrs. Earl Edwards, of Chicago, is home for a few week's visit.

The C. I. society will meet with Mrs. A. Savage on Saturday forenoon. Dinner will be served. Every one is invited.

Come to the bazaar on Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Drink Only Home-Made Wine.

Persia has no distilleries, breweries or saloons, only home-made wine, and it is hard to get drunk there.

Happiness Thrown Away.

There's enough happiness thrown away to make the whole world contented.

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.



Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street
New York

50c. and $1.00
All Druggists

Look out for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. They are dangerous at this season of the year. They lead to pneumonia or consumption. You can prevent or cure all such complaints with Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar—an improvement over all cough, lung and bronchial remedies, and the best Cough Syrup. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Asphalt in Sicily.

Immense deposits of marketable asphalt have been discovered near the town of Cordeone, Sicily. An Anglo-Italian syndicate is now being organized for the purpose of exploiting these deposits.

Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is an improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial remedies. It acts on the bowels—drives the cold out of the system, cures Croup, Whooping Cough, wards off Pneumonia and strengthens the lungs. Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is the best Cough Syrup for children. Tastes good. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Censor Theater Posters.

No pictorial theater posters are to be posted in Oldham, England, in future, without first being submitted to a censorship appointed by the local watch committee.

Report from Reform School.

J. G. Gluck, Superintendent, Pruntytown, W. Va., writes: After trying all other advertised cough medicines we have decided to use Foley's Honey and Tar exclusively in the West Virginia reform school. I find it the most effective and absolutely harmless. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Agriculture in Russia.

Agriculture is so neglected in Russia that the average yield of wheat an acre is little more than one-fifth the average yield from English soil.

Pineules is the name of a new discovery put up in a new way. A certain cure for all Kidney, Blood and Bladder diseases, and every form of Rheumatism. Pineules relieve Backache and Kidney pains permanently. If you need such a remedy let us show you the wonderful Pineules. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Plant Furnishes Ink.

The ink plant of New Granada is a curiosity. The juice of it can be used as ink without any preparation. At first the writing is red, but after a few hours it changes to black.

One of King's Dyspepsia Tablets after eating even if you can eat but little, will digest the little you do eat, and cure Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Belching, and Weak Heart. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Fine Distinction Drawn.

That was a very fine distinction drawn by the Venetian shopkeeper who put these announcements in his windows: "English Is Spoken," and "American Understood."

The health and fragrance and strength of the great pine forests are condensed in Pineules—a new discovery put up in a new way. A cure for all Kidney, Blood and Bladder diseases, Backache, Lumbago, and every form of Rheumatism. Pineules rid the system of impurities.

Indian Never Forgives.

The Indian never makes up after falling out with anyone. He may speak to an enemy as he passes, but dies with the hatred in his heart.

ManZan is the Pile Remedy that reaches the spot and stops all pile pain instantly. If you suffer with Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Protruding Piles and want to be cured is only necessary to use ManZan, the Great Pile Cure. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Successful Tiger Hunt.

A tiger hunt in the central provinces of India resulted in the deaths of 199 tigers and 190 men last year.

When you need a pill it is always best to buy the best. Dade's Little Liver Pills are the best. Try them. They have a way of their own. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

Good in Advice.

Advice always does some good. The one who gives it usually feels a sublime and beautiful satisfaction.

Don't be imposed upon by taking substitutes offered for Fooley's Honey and Tar. Sold by James H. Swan, druggist.

Exercises with a Drum.

A Chicago girl gets her exercise by beating a drum every morning. She likes it, but her neighbors don't.

Foley's Honey and Tar positively cures all thrort and lung diseases. Refuse substitutes. Sold by James H. Swan.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

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$1.00
PURCHASES A $3.00 PEN

THE CELTRIC
Model 2
FOUNTAIN PEN

is constructed strictly on merit, and is equal, if not superior to any $3.00 pen on the market to-day. It is richly chased, writes fluently and is guaranteed not to leak.

$1.00

is a small sum to invest in a high grade Fountain Pen which with ordinary care will last a lifetime.

OUR GUARANTEE:

The Pen is Solid Gold, guaranteed finest grade 14k. Holder is made of the best quality rubber in four parts.

SENT PREPAID

upon receipt of $1.00 to any address in the United States and Canada. If upon examination you are not entirely satisfied or you do not think the pen is worth $3.00, return it to us and we will cheerfully refund the money.

ORDER TO-DAY

and name the paper you saw this advertisement in.

ADDRESS
THE SELDEN PEN MFG. CO.,
140 Nassau St.,
NEW YORK.

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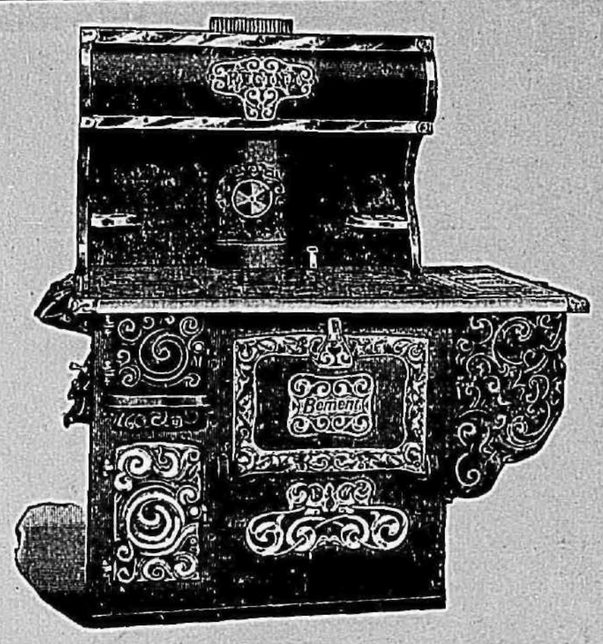
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Attorney-at-Law
Grayslake, Ill.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

The masquerade ball held at McMahon's hall Friday evening was well attended.

Mr. Lisle Miller has been spending the past few days with his parents.

Charles Eahmes, of Lake Villa, was in Waukegan Sunday.

Arthur Wilton and wife were Chicago passengers Monday.

Miss Deborah Cribb, of Antioch, visited at her brother's last week.

Mrs. Mable Wald and Miss Martha Richards, of Grayslake, were home with their parents over Sunday.

Miss Minnie Greves, of Waukegan, who has been spending the past few weeks with Miss Gratz, returned home Sunday.

Miss Jeanette Hucker returned to Chicago after spending her vacation with parents and friends in Lake Villa.

Johnnie Walker was taken to the city Saturday morning to be operated on for appendicitis.

Mr. Rae has been spending a few days at his cottage, returning to Chicago Monday.

Mr. Pat Daniels has had the misfortune to be laid up with a sprained ankle the last week.

Several of our live stock admirers were in Chicago the last week, attending the fat stock show.

On account of the bad weather there was not a very large crowd at the Cribb school entertainment. The proceeds amounted to $7.75.

Don't forget the dance at the new hall Friday evening, Dec. 9, given by the Piker Clerk's Association. Music by four piece orchestra of Chicago.

The Lake Villa spelling school commenced Tuesday, Dec. 6, to be held every week. Everybody is cordially invited to attend and improve your spelling.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, the Royal Neighbors, of Lake Villa, will give a bazaar at the new Woodmen hall. Supper be will served. Everybody welcome.

The Royal Neighbors of Lake Villa wish to announce that their organ will be raffled off at the bazaar which will soon take place. The organ is at the post office and tickets are 25c each.

Mrs. Frank Boutwell, of Michigan, returned home Monday morning. She was called here because of the death of her father, Mr. Douglas, whose funeral was held Sunday morning.

Mrs. Schramm and Miss Lillian McMahon went to Chicago Tuesday to visit friends and relatives.

Cedar lake is frozen over now, and ice-boating is the coming sport. Several new ice boats are now under construction.

The ladies of the Fox Lake Cemetery society will meet with Mrs. Everet Culver, on Thursday, Dec. 15, 1904, for dinner. Visitors cordially invited. Mrs. Tessie Nelson, Secretary.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Dorithy Barstow, of Wheaton, is visiting friends here.

Game Warden Bingham, has moved his family into Mrs. Wrights cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of Zenda, Wis. are visiting relatives here.

Rev. Stevens preached at Millburn on Sunday, and Rev. Campbell, of Chicago, spoke here.

Mr. and Mrs. Yannie attended the funeral of their sister-in-law in Chicago last week.

Mr. Thayer gave a party at his home on Monday evening, in honor of his daughter Jessie's 18th birthday, and a pleasant time was enjoyed.

Mrs. A. W. Thompson entertained the Fort Hill Cemetery society at her home to dinner on Thursday and a good meeting was had.

Dr. and Mrs. Rickey have rented the upper rooms of Mrs. Benduen's and will move there as soon as vacated by Mr. Wightman's family.

Mr. Richard Husten who has been very ill with typhoid fever for the past two months is again able to be out and visited relatives here last week.

The firm of Fuller & Shorer have sold their harness and other goods to Thompson Bros., and as yet are undecided as to where they will locate.

Mr. Murgatroid of Vesper, Wis. was called to Union Grove on Saturday by the death of his mother, and at present is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Burt Johnson here.

Tuesday evening election of officers for Sorosis Chapter, O. E. S., occured and resulted as follows: W. M., Mrs. Louise Morse; W. P., H. C. Coulson; A. M., Mrs. Anna Pester; Sec'y, Mrs. Cora Wightman; Treas., Mrs. Ethel Edwards; Con., Mrs. Louise Thompson; A. Con., Miss Bertha Hook. Other officers to be appointed later. A fine lunch was served by Messrs. Coulson, Buell, Combe and Herd.

On Monday afternoon, Dec. 5, the people of this community were grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Chauncy Morse. Although she had been ailing some time it was not realized the end was so near. She had been up and around that day and was taken to the home of her daughter, Mrs. White, where all that loving hands could do was done. She was one of those noble women who said little and complained not, but patiently bore all until her heart-strings gave way and her life went out peacefully and calm. She was a member of the Congregational church, a true, devoted Christian, a loving wife and kind mother and trusted friend. Private funeral services were held at the home of her daughter on Thursday, and interment in Waukegan cemetery. Had she lived till the 24th of January she would have been 65 years of age. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, one daughter, Mrs. D. G. Whitr, one son, John, all of this place.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Misses Gussie and Hazel Thain have returned from school.

Mrs. F. T. Lee returned from Evanston Tuesday.

Don't forget the Bazaar to be held Friday, Dec. 16.

A little daughter was born Dec. 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Cannon.

Rev. Stevens, of Grayslake, exchanged pulpits with Rev. F. T. Lee last Sunday.

Mr. John Acker returned from the St. Louis Fair.

Miss Irma VanDuzer was in Chicago last Thursday.

Bruce Stephens has a position in the Security Savings Bank in Waukegan.

Miss Lucy Spafford visited with her sister Mrs. Mitchell in Waukegan the past week.

Mrs. Geo. Gerrity's aunt and cousin from Chicago visited with her last Thursday.

Mr. John McGuire and son Chase, of Hickory, spent a few days with William McGuire last week.

C. E. Topic for Dec. 11—How to break bad habits and cultivate good ones. Rom. 8; 1-15. Jessie Denman, leader.

Mrs. Pantall returned Friday from Chicago, where she has been visiting for a week.

J. H. Bonner, John Acker, John Eichinger and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Strang attended the Fat Stock Show.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Strang left Friday for Havana to stay a short time, and later they go to Florida for the winter.

TRADE WINNERS AT

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GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES.

COLE'S ORIGINAL HOT BLAST STOVES

Burn everything--hard coal, soft coal, wood, shavings, cobs, dust and ashes.

FUR COATS,

just opened, direct from largest manufacturers in Northwest. Prices very low. Must be sold before January 1st.

Williams Bros. Best Flour. Pillsbury's Best Flour.

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EVERYTHING ON HAND FOR A BIG WINTER'S TRADE

BRISTOL, WIS.

Emma Moore was home over Sunday.

Miss Nellie Raut is a guest of Brosia Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gains went to Chicago last Monday.

Martin Bauer, of Chicago, was in Bristol for a few days last week.

Will Upson, Chas. Bishop and Alvin Stonebreaker attended the Stock Show in Chicago last Thursday and Friday.

Mr. C. E. Williams, Will Bryant and Pete Curtis returned from the Fair last week, after a ten day's visit.

Mr. Harry Forde, of Milwaukee, was a guest at Frank Kingman's over Saturday and Sunday.

The concert and dance given by Stemm's orchestra of Kenosha, in Bristol, last Friday evening, was but slimly attended on account of the severeness of the weather.

There will be an entertainment at the M. E. church next Friday evening, Dec. 10. The program will consist of music and readings. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

Abe De Noyst and Charles Gunter returned from their Texas trip last Sunday. They report having had a fine time with plenty of warm weather.

The Bristol Telephone Co. held their annual meeting in the hall last Monday and talked over important business. A dividend of 10 per cent was declared on all stock.

Mr. Christian started for Michigan last Monday. He will return the latter part of this week, accompanied by his wife and children, who have been visiting relatives for the past three weeks.

TREVOR, WIS

Mr. and Mrs. Aichtenberg were Burlington visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. Dave Rea and daughter of Fargo, North Dakota, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Pitcher.

Mrs. Chas. Sibley of Antioch attended the Ladies Aid society held at Mrs. Patrick's last Thursday.

Mrs. Kimmel had the misfortune to fall on the icy walk and break her wrist.

Mrs. Fermer was a Chicago passenger Friday.

Miss Mary Sheen and Miss Florence Udell visited in Waterford the first of the week.

The new school building is completed and all the youngsters headed that way Monday morning.

The Liberty Cemetery society will hold a bazaar Dec. 16, afternoon and evening, in the Congregational church, sale to begin at 2:00 o'clock. An entertainment will be given in the evening at which an admission of 10 cents will be charged.

For cracked hands, chapped lips, and rough skin, Pinesalve is the nicest, quickest, best cure. One application in one night prove it.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Renews the hair, makes it new again, restores the freshness. Just what you need if your hair is faded or turning gray, for it always restores the color. Stops falling hair, also. If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

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Special Novelty Goods for the Ladies

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We received a full line of

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of the Finest Make and the Latest Styles and the Lowest Prices. We are Positive we will Save Your Fare going to Chicago and give Better Satisfaction. We have also received

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All Woool Cheviots in Black, Brown and Blue.



This is our "Special" Suit, made of American Woolen Co's. All Wool Cheviots, in black, brown and blue. This Tourist Suit is 32 inches long, Broadcloth Collar and Cuffs, Tailor Stitched and Trimmed with Silk Braid, Slot Seams back and front, like cut. Coat is ALL Lined in good quality Satin. Skirt 9 Cores Pannel Front, Open Lap Seams and Foot Pleats.

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The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, - - - ILLINOIS.

AROUND THE WORLD

The last session of the Fifty-eighth Congress was opened at noon Monday in Washington. The opening was under the usual interesting conditions and amid those scenes that for years have made the reassembling of Congress among the notable events of the country.

Joseph Kirwin, aged 26, was given a life sentence in the Detroit house of correction, the charge being piracy on the high seas. Kirwin pleaded guilty to entering the stateroom of Mrs. M. B. Sweeting of Jackson, Mich., on the steamer Western States and robbing her of money and three diamond rings.

By an explosion of natural gas in the residence of Grocer Charles Pearce in Columbus, Ohio, the east and south sides of the house were wrecked and windows were broken in buildings a block away. Mrs. Pearce was severely burned and injured by falling bricks. Mr. Pearce was blown from his bed and was badly bruised.

Miss Emma L. Gessert, aged 40, a bookkeeper from Roswell, N. M., ate a hearty breakfast at the Shepherd sanitarium in Columbus, Ohio, and soon afterward was found strangled to death in her room. She had placed a necktie about her neck and, taking the ends in her hands, had deliberately strangled herself to death.

In Hyannis, Mass., fire in the store of W. D. Baker destroyed thirteen structures, including the Universalist church. William P. Lewis, a retired shipmaster, dropped dead of heart disease induced by the excitement and exhaustion attendant upon his efforts to save his residence from the flames. The property damage is estimated at $150,000.

Banker Beckwith of Oberlin confesses that he and his cashier signed for Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick two notes for $500,000 each that bore the name "Andrew Carnegie." Mr. Carnegie emphatically denies that he has signed any such notes or had any transactions with the Cleveland woman. Beckwith and Cashier Spear were arraigned in court, pleaded guilty and were held to the grand jury in bonds of $10,000 each.

Mrs. J. E. Barrus of Athol, Mass., and a sister and brother of whose existence she was unaware, have been united after a protracted and systematic search conducted by J. William Clemmons of Colebrook, N. H. The parents of Clemmons died in Boston when he and two sisters, Mrs. Barrus and Josephine Clemmons Walker of Natick, were very young children. The children were placed in public homes and later were scattered.

Homer E. Ward, a young ranchman, aged 23, who lived twenty-four miles north of White Sulphur Springs, Mont., was found dead in his cabin. His body was partly burned and there was a bullet hole in the head. A hole through a window pane indicated that he had been shot from behind, as he was seated at his table eating. The body had been laid on the bed, covered with bedclothing saturated with kerosene oil and a match applied. The act of incendiarism, however, had failed.

BREVITIES.

Famine in Ireland grows worse as a result of the failure of the potato crop, and suffering is great.

The schooner Sea Witch, with a pleasure party of seven persons, which had been missing a week, arrived in Everett, Wash.

Adeline Sergeant (Emily Frances Adeline Sergeant), the novelist, died at Bournemouth, England, after a long and painful illness. She was born in 1851.

Ten persons were injured in a series of gasoline explosions in an automobile garage in New York City, and damage to the extent of $250,000 was done.

By the explosion of a can of powder eleven men were injured, six seriously and one perhaps fatally, in the Acme mines on Cabin creek, in West Virginia.

Through the blowing out of the arch flue in an Oregon Short Line engine at Farmington, near Salt Lake, Utah, Fireman Bartlett, of Beloit, Wis., was killed.

The body of William Krager, a prominent rancher of Thompson Falls, Mont., who disappeared last July, was found in Clarks Fork river. Indications point to a murder.

The charred bodies of two Italians were discovered in the ashes of a building burned at North Bend, Pa. This makes seven deaths and there are still two men missing.

Former Postmaster General James N. Tyner, for years an honored government official, but afterward dismissed and indicted, died Monday in Washington. He had been ill a long time.

Dupont, Pa., was threatened by a fire which destroyed Samuel Josephs' general store, Charles Somers' wholesale liquor house, Harry Friend's restaurant and three dwelling houses. Loss $35,000.

President Carter of the World's Fair National Commission says grave charges of corruption in the making of awards have been filed with that body and will be investigated. President Francis makes a vigorous denial.

An investigation of the books of the First National Bank at Madilla, I. T., shows a shortage of between $22,000 and $25,000. One of the officers of the bank is missing and the other officers say they do not know his whereabouts.

A lone negro held up a Santa Fe train in the Mojave Desert, fatally shot a messenger and rifled an express car, said to contain more than $200,000. Officials say only $400 was taken, but the booty may amount to a much larger sum.

A Japanese force sent to turn Rennenkampff's flank was led into an ambuscade and repulsed with a loss of 1,500 dead, according to Mukden reports. The Japanese stormed Lone Tree Hill at the Shakhe River, but were defeated and left many men on the field.

Pinned between two spiles of a pier at the foot of West Twenty-third street, New York, so tightly that the efforts of a score of firemen and policemen were necessary to release him, a man supposed to have been George Fahey became a raving maniac and died after having been removed from his perilous position.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Left-Over Legislation that Will Come Up in the Next Session.

Much important legislation left over from the session of Congress concluded last April remains to be settled at the third session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. This winter much of the work left undone must be done or left to die in the committee rooms or on the calendar. The work of the committees on possible legislation is practically finished in almost every instance and they are ready to report to Congress.

Among the bills of national importance left over were the two labor bills. The Grosvenor injunction bill to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy" was one of these and the other was a compulsory eight-hour bill for employes on government contracts. Both bills were discussed at length, but were postponed by action of the respective committees to which they were referred last spring.

Another important measure was the bill for the admission of Oklahoma, Indian Territory and New Mexico and Arizona as States. New Mexico has been an applicant for statehood for thirty years. There has always been friction among the representatives of the various territories concerning the admission of one and not another. An agreement was practically reached in the spring which may permit these measures to come before Congress and be settled this session by the admission of all.

Other measures in which Chicagoans were interested which are likely to come up for final action include the Hepburn pure-food bill, the Hepburn-Dolliver bill regulating interstate commerce in liquors, the Lodge bill for the regulation of the consular service; an appropriation for changes in the new Chicago postoffice for the betterment of the mail service; the Mann drug bill, which permits patents on the process of making drugs only and provides for reciprocity of such patents between this and other countries, and the labor dispute arbitration bill, which was advocated by the late Volney W. Foster.

It is not unlikely that a public building bill and a rivers and harbors measure will be passed by the coming session. The harbor bill is almost certain to be passed, and Senator Fairbanks, who will take his seat as Vice President on March 4, will have the added prestige of his new honor to enable him to push the former bill.

Three other items of national interest outside of the regular run of legislation are likely to command the attention of Congress before March 4. One of these is the Swayne impeachment trial, the principal being a federal judge in Florida who is now resting under charges of unjudicial conduct. The Smoot trial will be proceeded with by the Senate committee on privileges and elections and finished as soon as possible. The third item is the resolution introduced by Congressman Crumpacker of Indiana providing for a reduction in southern representation in Congress for States which have practically disfranchised the negro voters. All three of these subjects will tend to liven the interest of the country in what might otherwise prove a routine session of the national legislature.

BODY OF NISSEN FOUND.

Rash Attempt to Roll Across Lake Michigan Ends in Death.

The body of the foolhardy Peter Nissen, who attempted to cross Lake Michigan in his aquatic balloon, was found on the Michigan shore. The chill waters of the lake were fatal to the man who had succeeded in getting through the Niagara rapids. It was the aim of Nissen, the inventor of that queer machine, the ill-starred "Foolkiller," to devise an amphibian craft which would make the journey across sea and land to the north or south pole. It is the science of psychology rather than that of geographical research to which his unhappy experiment seems most likely to contribute. His invention had no practical value.

For years Nissen had experimented with various strange boats, in one of which he took a perilous trip through the rapids of Niagara. His last invention, a bag inflated with air and intended to roll before the wind, was obviously of no utility for any practical purposes. Apart from the subject of his nautical devices, he appears to have been an ordinarily industrious, common-sense workingman. What aroused his ambition and gave it such a fantastic bent, it is impossible to say. He embarked in the "Foolkiller" at Chicago as nonchalantly as another man might have set out to test a new bicycle. In Nissen's case, unfortunately, there was no possibility of any useful outcome from his experiments.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

John S. Huyler of New York offers to pay half the cost of establishing a big undenominational college for young women at Ashville, N. Y.

Vassar College, through Prof. Braeq, has received from the minister of public instruction at Paris 100 volumes concerning French history and art.

Alice H. Luce, one of the few American women receiving rare honors from a European university, will reside in Germany hereafter. She has purchased the Willard school for American girls in Berlin.

The Rev. Dr. George Hodges, dean of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., and one of the ablest preachers in the Episcopal church, has collected his sermons and will publish them shortly.

Prof. Joseph Agar Beet, for twenty years in the chair of systematic theology at Richmond College, England, has offered his resignation. The Wesleyan conference has accepted the resignation, to take effect in 1905.

Dr. Enno Littmann and Howard C. Butler of the Princeton faculty, with a party, will spend the winter in Syria studying the archaeology of that country.

Former Senator Henry G. Davis and his son-in-law, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, have contributed $100,000 to the Davis and Elkins college, just opened, at Elkins, W. Va.

F. C. Willcocks, demonstrator in entomology and botany in the Southeastern Agricultural college, Wyoming, has been appointed entomologist to the Khedivial Agricultural Society at Cairo.

WAR IN THE ORIENT.

JAPS STILL POUNDING AWAY AT PORT ARTHUR.

Little Yellow Men Are Straining Every Nerve to Capture the Russian Stronghold — Mikado's Army Making Progress—General News of the Conflict.

The Japanese soldiers are straining every nerve to get into Port Arthur before the Baltic fleet shall arrive there. That fleet is slowly moving eastward. It was reported last week that Admiral Rojestvensky's division was coaling off Swakopsmund, in German Southwest Africa. The division which went by way of the Suez Canal has passed out of the Red Sea, and before long will be in touch with the division which is circumnavigating Africa. Some of the vessels which left the Baltic last of all have coaled at Tangier and are on their way to Port Said.

The Japanese have made progress at Port Arthur. They have gained the eminence called Two Hundred and Three Meter hill and the fort which crowns it. That hill is dominated by others of which the Russians retain possession, but the Japanese think it is worth the price paid for it, which is said, though the figures probably are exaggerated, to have been 5,000 in killed and wounded.

The seizure of the hill is a breach in the inner line of defenses of Port Arthur. The desperate and unsuccessful effort of General Stoessel to regain it shows how much importance he attaches to its possession. It is admitted at St. Petersburg that the loss is irreparable and the fall of the fortress only a question of time. But while the advanced position held by the Japanese commands the town and harbor of Port Arthur, the Russians can fall back to the forts on the Liaoti promonotory south of the town, and if they hold on to those forts as stubbornly as they have to the others it may be weeks before General Stoessel hoists the white flag. He may be relied on not to do so till the last moment.

General Nogi made the last day of November memorable in the history of the siege of Port Arthur by capturing Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill, overlooking the Etszhun and Antszshan forts. Once before, in the middle of September, he had succeeded in placing a company of his men well up toward the summit, but after a day and a night without food or water the company was driven off by the Russians. The all-day fighting of Nov. 30 followed several days of preliminary attacks. Repeated charges were required before the fierce Russian resistance was overcome, and it was not till late in the evening that the entire summit was in Japanese hands.

It speaks well for the indomitable courage of the Russian soldiers, both officers and men, that in the face of all their losses and discouragements they were keen enough to attempt a sortie the following day to recover the hill. So reduced are the Russian soldiers in number that they are not sufficient to man even the short line of forts on which the fighting has now centered.

Port Arthur will have a place in history as one of the most famous of sieges. The Japanese assailants will be remembered for their cheerful indifference to death in their terrible charges, but the Russian defenders will make an even stronger appeal to the imaginations of men in the future.

As far as is known the situation on the line of the Shakhe River is much what it was a week ago. There have been Russian reports of movements in which the Japanese got the worst of it and Japanese reports in which the Russians came off second best. It is intimated that General Kuroki is moving around the Russian left flank, but there is no evidence of it.

Nearly all the correspondents and military attaches have left the Russian army. This is an indication that no great battle is looked for during the winter. But it is hard to believe that the two huge armies will remain where they are until spring. It is said that the Russians are suffering for lack of fuel and are thinking of a forward movement to get possession of the Yental coal mines, of which the Japanese have the benefit. If so it will be the first battle on record for the possession of a coal mine. The question of water supply may become a serious one now that the streams are frozen up. The epidemics which come from the drinking of polluted water may break out.

The Japanese diet has met and is preparing to vote the money needed to carry on the war next year. The terms which it was intimated during the week would be acceptable to Japan—the restoration of Manchuria to China and the renunciation by Russia of her lease of the tip of the Liaotung peninsula, Port Arthur to be dismantled—are not acceptable to Russia. The rumor that she is willing to make peace with Japan if that country will enter into a close alliance, the two to be joint masters of China and the Orient, hardly deserves notice.

Kuropatkin reports an engagement with the Japanese at the Shakhe river during a blizzard and fog, in which, it is said, the Japanese were repulsed.

A woman enlisted in her husband's regiment and made a record for bravery at Port Arthur, according to the Novokrai. She was killed by a shell.

William Williams, a wealthy young man of Houston, Texas, charged with the killing of T. D. Lee, a traveling salesman of Boston, has been released on $2,000 bonds.

LOCATION OF 203-METER HILL WHICH THE JAPS HAVE CAPTURED.



The location of 203 Meter Hill at Port Arthur, which the Japanese are reported to have captured, is indicated in the map. It is one of the most important positions thus far taken, as its summit commands the harbor and its occupation will permit the besiegers to shell the Russian fleet at will. The other forts, of which frequent mention is made in the dispatches, are indicated by numbers, as follows: 1, Antzshan; 2, Etzeshan or Itzshan; 3, Wangtaio (these are frequently mentioned under the name of the Chair Hill group of forts); 4, Shungshu (Pine Tree Hill); 5, Rihtung or Erlung; 6, Keekwan group; 7, Kinkeeshan, north group; 8, Kinkeeshan, south group; 9, Pellooshan; 10, Pelyushan or Cairn Hill; 11, Pelyushan east forts; 12, Makiatien forts; 13, Laoluichi; 14, Shungtingwei fort; 15, Hwangschinshan or Golden Hill fort; 16, electric battery and coast battery; 17, Pantungshan or Crouching Dragon Hill; 18, Kuropatkin Fort, on Division Hill. The location of the forts here given is according to a map recently published in the London Times. The dark lines east and north represent the outer works that protect the regular fortifications.

HOLD BANK OFFICIALS.

President Beckwith and Cashier Spear of Oberlin Arrested.

A new and sensational turn has been given the Chadwick case with the arrest of President C. G. Beckwith and Cashier Spear of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio. They are charged with violating the federal banking laws. The bank loaned Mrs. Chadwick $240,000, while its capital is only $60,000. Such a loan therefore is said to be in defiance of the federal banking laws. The failure of the bank threatens a loss of $475,000 to the depositors.

The citizens of Oberlin place most of the blame upon President Beckwith. The feeling against him is bitter in spite of his advanced age and his illness. It is rumored, a dispatch says, that Beckwith did not actually loan Mrs. Chadwick $102,000 from his private fortune, as he has claimed, but that he loaned her $240,000 of the bank's funds and in addition took her note for $102,000 payable to himself personally. This note for $102,000, it is rumored, represented the bonus Mrs. Chadwick paid in order to secure the $240,000. In this connection it is recalled that Mrs. Chadwick's lawyers asserted Newton, the Brookline, Mass., banker, was to receive a bonus of $65,000 for the loan of $190,000, which has caused the suit.

Beckwith, it is reported, loaned the $240,000 of the Citizens' National Bank funds to Mrs. Chadwick without the knowledge of any of the bank's directors. He has asserted all along that he had unquestioned security. It has been understood that the security consisted of two notes, one for $500,000 and the other for $260,000, both signed by Andrew Carnegie. Attorney Allaugh of Canton declares that the signature by Andrew Carnegie on the notes is genuine, and two directors of Canton banks aver they have seen the notes in question. Beckwith has declared that the two notes, said to be signed by Carnegie, are locked up in a safety deposit vault.

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES.

Appropriations Required for Next Fiscal Year Stated to Congress.

Estimate of appropriations required for the support of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, were transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. These estimates aggregate $619,669,852, against $614,548,937, the amount of the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Following is a recapitulation of the estimates by departments:

	1906.	1905.
Legislative	$ 12,314,015	$12,168,487
Executive	385,540	313,367
State Department	3,628,842	3,467,970
Treasury Department	170,547,000	176,486,656
War Department	106,619,799	116,490,574
Navy Department	117,540,348	100,275,092
Interior Department	102,924,425	171,970,808
Postoffice Department	15,439,000	2,211,127
Department of Agriculture	6,419,810	5,912,870
Department of Commerce and Labor	13,705,089	10,989,083
Department of Justice	8,248,480	8,624,027
Grand total	$619,669,852	$614,548,937

The estimates for 1906, which are over $5,000,000 more than those for 1905, include $146,836,320 permanent annual appropriations already provided for by law.

Medium Ended Trance.

A case that is attracting considerable attention among medical men has occurred at Berkley, Cal. While talking to friends Miss Bertha Young fell asleep. A doctor was called and made repeated efforts to arouse her but failed. As a last resort a spiritualist was summoned and after making incantations and passes she commanded Miss Young to awake, which she did.

Thousands in Want in London.

The number of persons who are in want in the city of London at present is larger than it has been in a dozen years past. The coming of winter has alarmed the authorities, who fear that the army of unemployed, starving men will grow desperate and break out from all restraint. The police force has been kept busy lately dispersing crowds of the unemployed who congregate in groups in various quarters of the city.

The United States has granted 3,500 patents to women.

CONGRESS

The last session of the Fifty-eighth Congress was called together at noon Monday. The opening was amid those scenes that for years have made the reassembling of Congress among the notable events of the country. Hundreds of sight-seers early thronged the corridors and crowded into the galleries to witness the formal proceedings. The streets were crowded with people intent on witnessing the ceremonies, despite rain and sleet. Many newly elected members were at the capitol, although they will not assume office until after March 4. A sad feature of the reassembling was the absence of kindly faces grown old in the service of the country.

Seldom in the memory of the old guard has the opening day been made such a gala occasion. The galleries, rather than the floor, proved the center of attraction. Rows upon rows of handsomely gowned women looked down upon the statesmen. Members of both bodies were flooded with remembrances in the form of floral pieces and the chambers presented an appearance which they never know on any other occasion. Baskets and clusters of bright roses, chrysanthemums and other fall flowers covered the desks.

The Senate convened for its final session of the Fifty-eighth Congress promptly at noon. The first Senator in his seat was Mr. Platt of New York. Long before 12 o'clock the galleries were filled, but the buzz of conversation ceased when President Pro Tem. Frye's gavel fell. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., chaplain of the Senate, offered prayer, which was listened to by nearly every Senator.

Two seats had been vacated by death—those of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and Senator Quay of Pennsylvania. Many eyes were turned sorrowfully toward the desks so long occupied by these men, who had grown old in the public service. Their successors, Senators-elect Crane of Massachusetts and Knox of Pennsylvania, attended the session, but will not occupy the seats assigned to them until they are formally sworn in.

In the Senate, after the usual formalities, the session was adjourned out of respect for the late Senators Hoar of Massachusetts and Quay of Pennsylvania. In the House nothing beyond the merest routine was taken up.

The House convened at noon for the last session of the Fifty-eighth Congress. The gallery doors were thrown open at 10:30 o'clock, and in a short time every seat was taken. The diplomatic corps was well represented in the section set apart for it. The spectators evinced the greatest interest in the happenings on the floor below, and kept up an incessant conversation. Now and then as some favorite entered the chamber he was applauded. This will be the short session of the Fifty-eighth Congress and a notably interesting one.

CONGRESSIONAL PROBABILITIES.

The principal subjects that probably will be considered during the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress are as follows:

Extra Session—May be called as a remote contingency to provide revenue legislation to meet increased appropriations.

Tariff—General belief of leaders that the subject will not be considered.

Reciprocity—Proposed treaties now in Senate committee probably will not be taken up owing to strong opposition.

Philippine Railroads—Bill to construct roads with government guarantee to be pressed by Senator Lodge. Other Philippine legislation probable.

Statehood—Bill to combine Oklahoma and Indian territory as one State and Arizona and New Mexico as another pending in the Senate and will be fought.

Impeachment — The proceedings against Judge Sawyer of Florida will come up, but doubtless will go over to the next Congress.

Smoot—The proposition to eject Reed Smoot from the Senate probably will go over to the next session.

Merchant Marine—Report of the congressional commission which has been investigating the subject.

Chinese Exclusion—New treaty being negotiated and new law to replace law expiring may be necessary.

Immigration—Bill providing a head tax of $2 and a United States government agent at foreign ports to be pushed in Senate.

Currency—Much talk probable, but no action owing to wide range of senatorial ideas.

Southern Representation—Proposed to reduce representation of Southern States to be discussed, but no action probable.

Trusts—Much debate promised, but little effective legislation probable.

Interstate Commerce—Effort to enlarge powers of the commission assured, with probably effective opposition by the railroads.

Eight-Hour Day—Bill to limit time on government contracts to be pushed by Senate labor committee.

Pure Food—Bill to protect food to come up early with attempt to defeat it by delay.

Short News Notes.

Fire totally destroyed the Hotel Central at Huntington, W. Va. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $12,000.

The dry goods and furniture store of Shartonberg & Robinson at Pawtucket, R. I., was damaged to the extent of about $50,000 by fire.

Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick emphatically denies that she intends to make a public appearance either on the stage or the lecture platform. She declares there is not the slightest ground for such a report.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of Chicago trade says:

Measured by the ordinary factors, business exhibits steady progress. Holiday and the clothing strike interruptions had little effect upon the distribution of commodities, the volume more than equaling that of the same period last year. Railroad earnings reflect a gain, the new tonnage consisting largely of finished products and raw materials for mill and factory consumption.

Lake traffic, now closing for the season, has been much stimulated lately in the movement of ore, lumber and fuel. Manufacturers find continued growth in demands, and while a sharp advance is felt in the cost of production current undertakings are readily negotiated.

Railroad specifications are more clearly defined for equipment of considerable magnitude, and no diminution appears in contemplated building requirements, the latest plans including various transportation and commercial enterprises. Structural material is seen to be in unusual request, with prices tending higher, particularly for cement and stone, and pine and hard woods stand at a higher level on widened factory buying. Lumber receipts this week run behind recent figures, but the total, 33,340,000 feet, is close to that of a year ago.

New York. Bradstreet's weekly report, summarizing the trade conditions of the whole country, is as follows:

Cold weather is needed to move retail stocks of winter clothing, dry goods and shoes, reorders for which from jobbers are not brisk. On the other hand, the trade in holiday goods has begun well, and good feeling as regards this line is coupled with confidence as to trade in spring fabrics, which is proceeding better than a year ago. Manufacturing industry is active in most lines the country over, winter employment in the iron and allied trades is assured, and labor is better employed than a year ago at this date. Holding by farmers is credited with affecting collections at several Southern points, but, as a whole, payments are better than a year ago.

The strength of manufactured products is notable. Iron and steel have been active and strong in all lines. Pig iron shows a few advances on last week, foundry iron noting gains of 50 cents per ton. A further advance of wire goods is looked for in December. A strong feature in connection with the iron trade is the activity in and strength of hardware in all markets. A notable feature in the heavier lines this week was the free buying of bridge material by railroads. These companies are also buying cars freely, and plates feel this influence, and also the reports of improved conditions in the shipbuilding trades. Lake builders are reported to have six months' orders ahead. All the other metals are strong.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Nov. 24 number 193, against 190 last week, 167 in the like week in 1903, 182 in 1902, 189 in 1901 and 184 in 1900.

In Canada failures for the week number 31, as against 24 last week and 13 in this week a year ago.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $6.25; hogs, shipping grades, $4.00 to $4.67; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, $1.11 to $1.12; corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; oats, standard, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 75c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $13.00; prairie, $6.00 to $11.50; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 24c; potatoes, 28c to 38c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $6.25; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $4.55; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, $1.13 to $1.14; corn, No. 2 white, new, 40c to 47c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.50; hogs, $4.00 to $4.50; sheep, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, $1.08 to $1.10; corn, No. 2, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.00; hogs, $4.00 to $4.55; sheep, $2.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, $1.15 to $1.17; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 83c to 86c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $4.50; hogs, $4.00 to $5.00; sheep, $2.50 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, $1.14 to $1.16; corn, No. 3 yellow, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 3 white, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 83c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, $1.08 to $1.10; corn, No. 3, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 1, 80c to 81c; barley, No. 2, 51c to 52c; pork, mess, $12.75.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, $1.14 to $1.16; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47c to 49c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c; clover seed, prime, $7.62.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.00 to $5.75; hogs, fair to choice, $4.00 to $4.70; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.50; lambs, fair to choice, $4.50 to $6.25.

New York—Cattle, $3.50 to $5.75; hogs, $4.00 to $5.25; sheep, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.18 to $1.20; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, natural white, 35c to 36c; butter, creamery, 20c to 25c; eggs, western, 25c to 30c.

Woman The Mystery

By HENRY HERMAN

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

At the time when Walter and Adams were inquiring for him at the St. Charles Hotel, Mr. Rodbert Beringuay was seated in the first floor room of the Hotel de Paris. His pale face was of a papery white, and a nervous twitch distorted his mouth from time to time.

"I am afraid," he said, in his slow, quiet voice, "I was very indiscreet this morning; but you can imagine my surprise when I saw the fellow standing before me—I, who thought him dead years ago. You never reported to me that you knew all about him. That was unwise."

"I would have had to make reports that would have filled books if I had wanted to inform you of everything that came under my notice," said Bernard Qunyle, who was sitting opposite him. "I don't think there is much harm done. He has lost all memory through his accident, and I dare say he has by this time forgotten your question and all concerning it."

"Let us hope so," retorted Beringuay. "Anything that can mar your success falls so heavily upon me. Do you think you are approaching the end of your task?" he whispered in hoarse gutturals.

"I think our chances are decidedly favorable," rejoined Quayle. "I have a man downstairs who will settle the business for us, and if he won't"—here his eyes glittered more ferociously—"I will take it in hand myself."

"Mind," whispered Beringuay then, "there must be proof, absolute proof of her death. The whole business is in the hands of the Court of Chancery now, and there must be such proof as the court will accept before I can obtain possession of the property. It is a matter of life and death to me now. I am in the hands of men who will show me no mercy. It will mean the prison if I cannot find money to pay them, and I would at any time rather die than that. Therefore, name your own price—any sum you like. You shall have it. Only rid me of my millstone."

At this moment they were interrupted by the entrance of Henri, dressed in a Zouave uniform.

"I finish!" he cried, with an imperious wave of the hand. "I no more scrub floor. I not clean knife. I go soldier, I go fight."

"When you are sane again, my friend," said Quayle, quietly, "I will talk to you. Do you know in whose regiment you are going to fight? Do you know who your colonel is?"

"I not care," rejoined Monsieur Henri, with alacrity. "But I see her. I see Helene. Beautiful. An' I shall be near her."

"Yes," retorted Quayle; "you will be near her—near the woman who sent us both to the galleys; and when your senses come back to you, you driveling idiot, you will not be so pleased that you are under the heel of a man who has already once given you a taste of his quality, and who will again, if he only dreams who you really are."

"I not care. I not afraid, an' if 'e comes 'cross me—I kill 'im!"

"Go downstairs!" hissed Quayle. "It is a miracle," he whispered when Henri had gone down. "All goes swimmingly. If I had asked the scamp to join Adams' corps, he might have refused. Now that he is already in the battalion, it will be so easy to let a stray bullet find a billet where it is least expected."

CHAPTER XI.

Over a year had passed, and the cloud of battle lay dark and sullen over the pine woods near Richmond. On the previous day, the 31st of May, 1862, a battle had been fought. The Louisiana battalion had shared the fight, which had ended in a temporary retreat of the Union forces.

Col. Adams and Walter Glaydes, now a major, were in camp, while Helene was in Richmond, only a few miles away. Toward morning Walter was walking a little way behind the outposts, when he came across Henry Sainton, who had actually sneaked into the Union camp across the ditch and brought back with him some coffee, which was already a rare luxury in the Confederate army. He was soundly reprimanded by his superior officer, who told him he would report him to Col. Adams.

In return Henri informed Walter that the enemy were getting ready to march on them and take them by surprise. Major Glaydes immediately conveyed this startling information to Col. Adams, who at once called his men into action. It was not a moment too soon. With a rush and a roar the Union troops swept down upon them.

All along the line of the Louisianians the musketry rattled, and the powder smoke wrapped the battalion in its stone-gray shroud. Every eye was fixed on the front, where the enemy's rifles flashed and cracked. Henri was but three or four paces behind Adams, and a little to the latter's left.

"Fire into the bushes! Fire into those bushes!" cried the officers.

Henri had just reloaded his musket, and as he raised it a fiendish thought flashed into his mind. Adams was standing with his back to him, waving his sword, and pointing out to a sergeant a spot in the enemy's line where the firing seemed to be fiercest.

Henri gripped his weapon and looked about him frenziedly. He placed the musket to his shoulder and fired, and Adams threw up his arms and fell to the ground.

"Zat for Toulon," hissed Henri between his teeth. "Zat for penal servitude. Monsieur Quayle will be pleased."

* * * * * * *

In a little garden in the western outskirts of Richmond, behind a screen of sunflowers, and in the shade of five or six huge and venerable elms, Helene was seated opposite a buxom, middle-aged negro woman, in whose ebony black face the white teeth gleamed as brightly as the white eyes.

The little white hand was opened and outstretched, and the negro woman held the rosy tips with her black fingers as if she were handling the most delicate, the most precious, and the most fragile thing in the world. She was telling the girl's fortune.

As Helene looked up for a second, she could see the rails of the fence between the stems of the sunflowers, and between the stems of the sunflowers a face flashed upon her, a man's face, which she knew—Capt. Denon's.

On the first impulse of recognition, she was about to rise and ask him aloud to step indoors, but with the self-same heart-beat, she remembered that he was a United States officer, and her pulse nearly stood still as it flashed upon her that, at that time, he could be in Richmond only as a spy or prisoner. A ball seemed to stick in her throat, and she rose slowly and said to the astonished negro woman:

"I have heard all I want from you, Sue, and I am so much obliged. You can go back to your work. I'll call you again when I want you."

She had advanced a step or two and was standing there with white face and flashing eyes. Capt. Denon took off his hat and bowed to her. "May I come in, Miss Lamure?" he whispered; and she simply nodded, hardly knowing what she did.

The latch clicked under Capt. Denon's hand, and he stood before her, and was about to address her; but she, remembering the circumstances of the case, said to him:

"I think we had better go within doors, captain. Follow me."

She led the way to the parlor, bright with its gay chintzes and comfortable with its homely furniture. Denon had followed, hat in hand, and stood before her like a great overgrown schoolboy, who cannot find words to express his thoughts. The woman was the first to recover her self-possession.

"What is the meaning of this?" she said. "Why did you come here?"

"I came here because, being in Richmond, I would have died rather than not see you."

"I am weary of hearing this, Capt. Denon," she said. "Every man I meet tells me that he is in love with me. I wish I could find a man who hated me, so that I might make him love me, just for a change."

"I am very sorry," he said, quietly; "I am risking my life for a glimpse of you, and your first words are a reproach."

"You risk your life!" exclaimed Helene, hotly. "Of course, you are in Richmond as a prisoner of war!"

"Not a prisoner of war," he answered, with slow diffidence.

"Then you can only be in Richmond as a spy. Confess it. Confess it, sir!"

"I am not a spy," was the pained rejoinder. "I came here as the bearer of instructions to the principal United States agent."

She turned with an angry hauteur.

"Bearer of instructions to a spy, or a spy yourself, is all the same."

"I should not have accepted the mission," he said, so slowly and so solemnly that, in spite of her seething anger, the words touched her heart-strings, "I would never have come to Richmond had it not been that I was inspired by the hope that I might see you. For a glimpse of you I have risked my life and my honor. For another glimpse of you I would risk my life and honor twenty times again, even under the dread of offending you."

The noise of horses' hoofs and of carriage wheels upon the gravelly road attracted their attention, and when Helene flew to the window she saw that a two-horse ambulance had arrived at the garden gate. Walter, who had been sitting with the driver, jumped from the wagon. Helene leaned against the window with her face as white as Denon's, and her staring eyes saw the stretcher men take Adams from the ambulance and prepare to bring the wounded man into the house.

"Poor Daddy!" moaned Helene, staggering back and looking frightenedly at the man who, if he were discovered by a Southern officer, was certain to meet his fate on the gallows. Her glance traveled all around the room in a feverish trouble. Her sympathy for her wounded protector was crushed out of her heart by the dread of the fate in store for the man who, she said to herself with the same breath, was nothing to her after all.

"It's all up with me," gasped Capt. Denon, "and I am not sorry. Since you give me no hope, death is the happiest fate that can befall me."

"No," she cried on a sudden, "you shall not die. In there! In there! Quick! before they come! That is my room. They will not dare to go in there."

"Your room!" exclaimed Denon.

"Yes. Quick! before it is too late! In there!"

And she dashed upon him and pushed him through the door, at the very moment when Walter entered the parlor, and, with surprised eyes, saw the door of Helene's room close upon a man.

CHAPTER XII.

Walter stood for a second or two dumb with pain and amazement. In the next moment, however, he remembered that he had no right to express surprise or pain, even if he were racked by either. Helene was free to show her preference for any man. At the same time it seemed to him as if Helene's act were poisoned by a guilty secrecy, and he felt the sting of it bitterly.

"The Colonel is badly hurt," he said at last, with broken voice. "He was shot through the lung on Sunday. Will you not go to him? The doctor says that we have every reason to hope for the best; but the Colonel is very weak, and he asked for you the moment he approached the house."

Helene cast an anxious glance toward the door of her room, and an unusual pallor spread over her face. She hesitated for a few seconds, and then tripped out of the room. As she reached the landing outside she had to lean against the wall for support.

"Has Jack seen Denon?" she asked herself, staring into the gray vacancy. "What will Jack think of me? That poor Denon! Jack will find him, and they will shoot him or hang him."

At that moment Sue's black face gleamed upon her in the light of the upper landing window, and she beckoned to the woman.

"Save me, Sue," she whispered, convulsively, clutching the negress' arm. "There is a man in my room."

"A man in your room, chile?" questioned faithful Sue, hoarsely.

"Yes; get him out of the house without being seen. His life and my honor depend upon it." Helene gasped while she muttered the words.

The old servant pressed her mistress' hand, and darted upstairs without a word. Helene had to grip the banisters while she ascended the stairs. On the first floor she drew a long breath, and said to herself, "Well, if there is no way out of it I cannot help it, but I must try to save him if it can be done."

The wounded man was lying on a little iron bedstead near the window when Helene entered the room, and the summer light rippling through the muslin curtains shone upon the pale, pain-stretched face. The once clear gray eyes were dull and nearly glassy. Suffering had angularized every line and every feature, and the barely perceptible smile which gleamed there was the only token of recognition.

"Come, my dear," said the weak voice, "sit by me here, and let me hold your hand. I am glad, if I am to die, that I can end my days near you."

"I am so sorry, Daddy Adams," she said, "but I must be brave. You will get over this."

"I don't know," was the hoarse and feeble rejoinder. "I am not so sure about it. The doctor says he thinks I will. He says I must not speak. Well, sit by me here. I do not feel strong enough just now; but I have so much to tell you, and I don't want to miss a chance, if I am to go out of this world."

The dusk of the early summer evening had settled to darkness, and Walter was meditating whether he ought to remain in the house or return to camp. The weather was hot, and scarcely a breath of air troubled the summer hush. Walter was standing in the mellow twilight in the porch of the house, when he saw Sue and a negro whom he did not know, both of them carrying bundles on their heads, come through the side entrance and walk to the front gate.

The negro was a tall fellow, well set up in his limbs, but walking with a slovenly, uneasy gait. He was dressed in old blue jean trousers, and wore over his red flannel shirt an open striped cotton waistcoat with big brass buttons. A big, black felt hat covered his eyes, which were further obscured by the bundle he was carrying. She was chatting and laughing as they were walking along; and they had opened the gate and were already outside, when their progress was cut short by the sentry on duty there.

"Hey, stop!" cried the man. "Who are you?"

"You kin see, shoo, sonny," replied Sue, grinning her broadest. "I's Sue, I is, Miss Helene's servant, an' dis kullered gennelman, dat's Elijah, an' he's helpin' dis chile carry de clothes to de laundry."

Walter's eyes followed Sue and the negro as they walked along the road, when a sudden thought gripped his mind, and he gasped:

"It is Denon. I thought I knew him," he muttered. "It is Denon, as sure as I am a living man."

Without another word he walked slowly through the little garden and out at the gate. The sentry saluted respectfully as he passed. Walter walked down the road slowly, keeping Sue and the negro in view all the while. Two streets farther down the pair turned to the left, and Walter followed them.

At the corner he increased his pace and at the same time Sue and the negro walked seemingly as fast as their legs would carry them. That was enough for Walter. He started to run after the pair, and soon caught them. One glance at the negro's face was sufficient. It was Denon—Denon magnificently disguised, but Denon, and nobody else.

"Stop a moment," said Walter to the negress. "I want to speak to this gentleman. Take that bundle. You are quite strong enough to carry them both. When you have done your errand, go back to the house, and tell Miss Helene that I will look after your friend."

The poor woman stood there in a feverish trepidation, hesitating about what she ought to do, and then went away weeping as if her heart were breaking.

"We will not stop here, Capt. Denon," said Walter. "The neighborhood is dangerous to you. I will be obliged if you will answer my questions as we walk along. Did you come to Richmond at Miss Lamure's request?"

"No," was the simple rejoinder.

"You came unbidden and unasked?"

"Unbidden and unasked."

"One more question," said Walter, "and then I have done. Is Miss Helene in any way engaged to you?"

"In nowise engaged."

"Good!" ejaculated Walter. "I will have to ask you to come with me."

(To be continued.)

Emblazoned on His Hide.

The last man accepted at the United States recruiting office, 8th and Main streets, before the close of the week's business last night proved an interesting subject for the recruiting officers. He gave the name of Thomas H. Valentine and hailed from Great Yarmouth, England. He is a valet by occupation and is but 21 years old. He gave the name and address of his only friend as Miss A. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.

One of the interesting items registered against Valentine's name on the office records follows:

"Scars—Eagle, heart, anchor, cross, Anglo-Boer war exhibit, St. Louis, 1904, tattooed in blue and red on left arm; lion, rose, British flag, tattooed in blue and red on right forearm; woman's head and heart, woman's head, skull and cross-bones and words, 'True Love,' snake and wreath, in blue and red on back of right arm; eagle, snake, lion and rose, in blue on back, extending to forearms."—Kansas City Journal.

Reason for It.

"What on earth possessed you to bite Miss Ethel's beau last evening?" asked the house cat.

"Well," replied the bulldog, "I heard her telling him he was nice enough to eat."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Satisfactory in Every Way.

Nell—You seem perfectly satisfied with your new gown.

Bell—Yes; it has been approved by the man I like best and condemned by the woman I hate most.—Philadelphia Ledger.

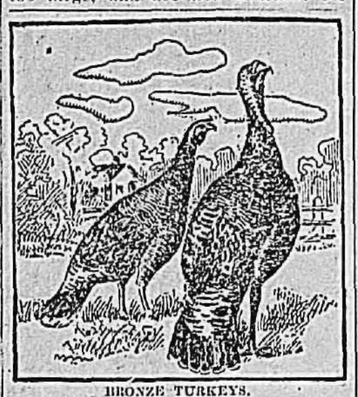
Probably more women would marry for love if they could afford it.

FARMS AND FARMERS

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

The accompanying picture shows a perfect type of the male and female bronze turkeys, the largest and perhaps the most generally bred of all the thoroughbred turkeys. The males often attain a weight of forty-five or more pounds, and the females thirty-eight. They are the result of a cross of the wild turkey, though they have become thoroughly domesticated.

It is sometimes said that they grow too large, and are not desirable for



BRONZE TURKEYS.

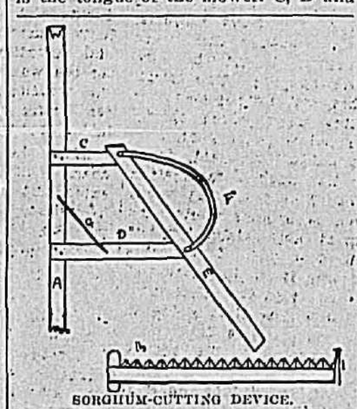
market, but while this would doubtless be true of old fowls, it is not the case with young ones. April and May hatched bronze turkeys will be just the right size to bring the best prices at Christmas, and it is doubtful if any other breed can ever supplant them with those who raise turkeys for profit.

Root Crops for Pigs.

It has been demonstrated that seven or eight pounds of mangels have as great feeding value as one pound of grain, when given to pigs or hogs, and that sugar beets have even a greater value, so it is hard to understand why pig raisers are so careless about growing root crops for their animals. Not only have the root crops a high feeding value, but they do more for the good health of the hogs than one can estimate. In regard to their feeding value it has been demonstrated time and again that when mangel or sugar beets, or both, are fed in connection with light rations of grains, using middlings instead of bran, pork of high quality can be produced cheaper than in any other way, with the possible exception of the substitution of ensilage for the root crops. If root crops can be bought at reasonable prices, better have some for feeding this fall and winter, and next season grow your own supply.

Device to Cut Sorghum.

The accompanying sketch shows a device for use on a mower to prevent sorghum and other rank growths from becoming tangled when cut. In cutting drilled sorghum it will leave the cut row leaning against the next standing one in excellent shape to pick up and shock. This is a great improvement over letting it fall at random. A is the tongue of the mower. C, D and



SORGHUM-CUTTING DEVICE.

E are pieces of 1x3 wood, the circle F is made from old buggy tire, and the brace G, of ½-inch iron; B is the cutter bar of the machine.

Mill on the Farm.

On a farm where there is stock to feed, whether cows, sheep, hogs or poultry, a feed mill or grinder is one of the best economizers of food we can have. These mills are made in various sizes and suited to the large and the small farm. With such a mill one is in a position to give variety in form of feeding that is impossible unless one is prepared to buy various kinds of ground food.

Where corn constitutes the main food as is the case on most farms it is plain to see that it is not advisable to feed it in the same form all the time. With the feed grinder it is possible to mix the several ground grains in small quantities which one would hardly buy. Where poultry keeping is a part of the farm industry there will be found abundant use for the feed grinder and it will pay a good profit on the investment.

Use for Surplus Potatoes.

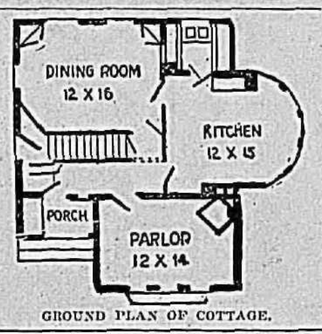
The abundance of potatoes in this country the present year suggests the possibility that new uses will need to be found for the crop within a few years. In Germany the manufacture of alcohol from potatoes is one of the mainstays of agriculture. Before the industry was started potatoes were a drug on the market. Now there is a regular market for the whole of the produce, and the importance of the potato crop has vastly increased. The alcohol is treated in such a way that it is unfit for drinking purposes and so not liable to special tax. It is used for heating, lighting and motive power, varnishes, etc., and last year two million tons of potatoes were used in this way.

How Hay Is Wasted.

Many pretty good farmers lose money every year by allowing the rain to wash out the substance of their hay crops. Most of the valuable parts of hay are easily washed out by rain. This is made clear by taking a wisp of hay, placing it in a bucket and pouring boiling water over it. The result is a brown fluid which has received the name of hay tea. Cold water will extract the juices in a similar manner if a little more time is allowed. This, then, is what takes place when half-made hay is allowed to lie abroad over the surface and is not made into cocks. No water draws tea so well as soft water, and rain water is soft, and it draws the hay just on the same principle as it would draw tea. When the air is fairly dry the material tedded in early morning should be tedded again in the afternoon. On the second day an endeavor should be made to get the hay in such form that on the appearance of rain it may rapidly be run up into large cocks, in which it is safe. Assuming that the work is carried on as far as possible by machinery, the first operation is to horserake the hay into rows, and the tedder should be set to work along the rows so as to throw them out into beds about four yards wide. From time to time the tedder should be made to repeat the operation, until the approach of evening, when the beds may be drawn into rows and then collected into large cocks.

Plan for Country Cottage.

A very modest, neat and attractive plan for a quite small family or for your farmer's cottage is herewith presented. It consists of three rooms with pantry and hall, the kitchen the light-



GROUND PLAN OF COTTAGE.

est and cheeriest room in the house, as is quite right when the best of its occupants spends much of her time there, and three good bedrooms above. This cottage should be built in good style for $1,200. The walls may be either shingled or plastered.

Head-Work on the Farm.

One of the best farmers keeps a slate hanging up in the barn, and on this slate makes entries something like this:

Weak place in west field fence; Joe repair it at once.

Take cultivator shovel to shop next time buggy goes.

Repair Jack's harness and Bob's bridle first wet day.

Red cow will probably be in heat May 15; watch her closely.

Frank, see Smith, and tell him to bring log chain home.

Two sows due to farrow May 10; keep sharp lookout.

Bunch of red sorrel in south field, near shade; for self.

Woodpile must be watched; haul some first chance.

Keeping Butter.

A New York dairyman writes that he has kept butter successfully both in summer and winter by simply filling it into jars, covering the top neatly with cloth, putting on salt and pressing down hard with the hand so that no air can get in. Often a paper is put over the top. During warm weather it may be necessary to add more salt once in four or five weeks.

Fruit Preserved in Peat.

Sucessful experiments have been made by a French company in shipping tropical fruit to France protected simply by a covering of peat. Ripe fruit of perishable kinds after several weeks of transportation is claimed to have arrived in a safe and sound condition. The effect is ascribed to the presence of gallic acid and tannin.

Poultry Pickings.

The mongrel is a thing of the past in profitable poultry culture.

An overfed hen is stupid, lazy and unprofitable. The eager, active, hungry hen is the profit maker.

Fowls must have a variety of food to do well. No one grain will long be relished by the fowls if made an exclusive diet.

The early-laying pullet should be marked and kept for the breeding pen next season, provided she is otherwise a good bird. In nearly all cases the pullet that begins to lay early in life is the one that will lay the largest number of eggs in a year.

Every poultryman should own a good bone cutter. It will pay for itself in a short time in increased egg production and growth and general health of the flock. Fresh ground bone should be fed twice a week at least, about an ounce to a fowl at each feed.

CLEVELAND'S WOMAN ENIGMA.

Mystery Over the Chadwick Case and Alleged Bogus Securities.



MRS. CHADWICK.

The sensational revelations in the career of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, wife of a prominent Cleveland physician, whose marvelous success in borrowing large sums of money from banks and financial kings, have startled every business community in the country. A labyrinth of mystery, suspicion and charges entangles the leader of Cleveland society in this crisis of her eventful career, and there seems to be no end to the tangle over the case and the alleged bogus securities put up upon which she borrowed hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Stories about the name of Andrew Carnegie being used as indorser of the $500,000 note are reiterated from many sources, although the report that Mr. Carnegie knew anything of the woman was denied on behalf of the ironmaster. It was said that this same $500,000 note, bearing the name of Mr. Carnegie, was used in securing numerous other loans from Ohio banks besides the Oberlin institution and finally was the chief means in obtaining the loan of $190,800 from Mr. Newton of Brookline, Mass., upon which Mrs. Chadwick was sued.

From the various statements of the persons who have loaned the woman such immense sums of money came the assurance that they believe her to be possessed of several millions in securities, some placing it as high as $5,000,000. All agree, however, that such securities as she has are tightly locked up in the vaults of the Oberlin bank in sealed packages. The Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin was closed and placed in the hands of the national bank examiner for examination and investigation.

A New York dispatch Thursday stated that acceptance had been made of the arrangement entered into between the attorneys for Mrs. Chadwick and H. D. Newton for the settlement of the suit brought by Newton to recover money loaned.

MANY SLAIN IN THE WOODS.

Appalling List of Fatalities During Deer Hunting Season.

One hunter was killed or wounded for every sixty-five deer killed in the north woods of Wisconsin and northern Michigan in the hunting season which has just closed. Forty-two nimrods were either slain outright or died from their wounds, many of them being shot down by overzealous hunters, who fired at anything that moved the brush and undergrowth ahead of them. Twenty others were wounded, many of them seriously, and the death total may be swelled by several additions in the course of the next fortnight.

With all this sacrifice of life the hunting season was not successful from the standpoint of game. It is estimated that not more than 4,000 deer were killed in the twenty open days. This is one-third less than the total of a year ago. The falling off is attributed to the lack of snow in the woods, which made it impossible to track the deer, except with dogs, and this is forbidden by law.

Even this frightful list of hunting casualties, due in almost every instance to some one's carelessness, is exceeded by the list of dead and wounded due to accidents to hunters of ducks, partridges, rabbits, and other small game.

There is again some talk of the enactment of a law in Wisconsin similar to that of Michigan, which makes the killing of a man by mistake for a deer manslaughter, and punishable by a ten-year term in prison.

The Comic Side of The News

Evidently the mouth of the ship subsidist is beginning to water again.

In making up your schedule of winter reading don't forget to leave a place for the President's message.

The suit for $350,000 against Tom Lawson may provide him with still another chapter on frenzied finance.

The United States has granted 3,500 patents to women, but as yet there is no device for keeping a hat on straight.

As to the opposition that will confront the majority in the next Congress, it will be a theory rather than a condition.

Gen. Stoessel and Baron Kodama hold different opinions as to which of them will spend the winter in Port Arthur.

Russian reactionaries have yet to learn that those who stand in the way of the car of progress are liable to get run over.

The magnificence of Chicago's great subway will lie chiefly in the magnificent relief it will afford to pedestrians on the surface.

It staggers the country to hear the Massachusetts Legislature likened to a string of sausages. String beans would sound more convincing.

Three Russian torpedo-boat destroyers that ventured out of Port Arthur were sunk by the Japanese. This news is calculated to cheer the Baltic fleet on its way.

Unless Gen. Stoessel soon surrenders life in and about Port Arthur will become almost as deadly as American railway travel.

If St. Louis does not appreciate how great the world's fair has been it will do so later when the excitement is over and it settles down to the sober duty of paying the bills.

By the terms of her uncle's will an Indiana girl is to receive $15,000 if she marries and not a cent if she remains single. There are plenty of heroes who will be willing to help the poor girl get her money.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 58 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago.		Ar. Antioch.
8:35 AM	No. 5, Daily ex sunday	10:40 AM
1:30 PM	No. 7, Daily ex Sunday	3:15 PM
4:00 PM	No. 13, Daily	6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch.		Ar. Chicago.
7:19 AM	No. 14, Daily	10:20 AM
11:17 AM	No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday	1:06 PM
4:20 PM	No. 6, Daily ex Sunday	6:15 PM
9:08 PM	No. 2, ...Daily.....	10:50 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.

GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

J. C. JAMES, JR., V. C.,
C. M. CONFER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

W. F. ZIEGLER, Sec. JOSEPH TURNER, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, NO. 517 meets the second and fourth Wednesday night in every month in Court of Honor hall, over Thayer & Vickers.

WALLACE E. DROM, Chancellor.
S. J. EAKLE, Recorder.

Coffee Known for Centuries.

A pamphlet published by an Arab sheik in 1566 sheds light upon the origin and early use of coffee. This Arab sheik asserted that coffee was introduced into Arabia from Abyssinia about the opening of the fifteenth century and that it had been known as a beverage in the latter country from the most remote period. Its peculiar properties were taken advantage of by the Mohammedans in connection with their prolonged religious ceremonies, but its use as a devotional antisoporific stirred up the fiercest opposition on the part of the orthodox element of the priests. Coffee was declared to be an intoxicant and was accordingly prohibited in the koran, but in spite of this the coffee-drinking habit spread rapidly. For two centuries the world's supply of coffee was obtained from the province of Yemen in southern Arabia, where the well-known Mocha is still cultivated.

Fight Will be Bitter.

Those who will presist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. R. Beall, of Beall, Miss, has to say: Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after every thing else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her Guaranteed by J. H. Swan, druggist. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

How Many Legs Has a Wasp?

A London weekly offers a $50 prize for the answer to the question: "Has a wasp eight legs?"

Division of Year in Korea.

In Korea two years of every three have twelve months each, of twenty-nine or thirty days. The third year has thirteen months, with 385 days.

Coughs, Colds and Constipation.

Few people realize when taking cough medicines other than Foley's Honey and Tar, that they contain opiates which are constipating besides being unsafe, particularly for children. Foley's Honey and Tar containes no opiates, is safe and sure and will not constipate. Sold by. J. H. Swan.

Few Women in West Australia.

The disproportion of the sexes is still very great in some parts of Australia. In West Australia, for example, there are only 54,000 women in a population of 168,000.

A Timely Topic.

At this season of coughs and colds it is well to know that Foley's Honey and Tar is the greatest throat and lung remedy. It cures quickly and prevents serious results from a cold. Sold by J. H. Swan

Haven't the Kin Any Rights?

An Atchison man who wishes to marry for the second time will marry his first wife's sister rather than get a new batch of kin on his hands.—Atchison Globe.

Exempt From Army Service.

Officials and merchants do not serve in the army of Japan.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00
Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

Ayer's

For hard colds, bronchitis, asthma, and coughs of all kinds, you cannot take anything better than Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor if this is not so. He uses it. He understands why it soothes and heals.

"I had a terrible cough for weeks. Then I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and only one bottle completely cured me."
MRS. J. B. DANFORTH, St. Joseph, Mich.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Coughs, Colds

You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

QUEER OLD FUNERAL CUSTOM.

Ceremony in County Wexford, Ireland, Is Centuries Old.

In the district known as "the barony of Forth," in County Wexford, Ireland, is to be found a race of hard-working, industrious peasants, living in thatched cottages with clean white-washed walls, which by their perfect whiteness at once arrest the attention of the visitor. These people differ in many respects from the inhabitants of the other parts of the same county and have habits and customs peculiar to themselves. They are strong believers in the efficacy of prayers for the dead. When a funeral takes place two wooden crosses are provided. On the way to the cemetery a halt is made at a certain spot by the side of the road. Here prayers are said for the deceased, after which one cross is deposited in a hawthorn bush or under it. The procession then goes on its way, and after the interment the other cross is fixed at the head of the grave. This strange custom dates from time immemorial, as the great pile of crosses by the roadside indicate.

A kidney or bladder trouble can always be cured by using Foley's Kidney Cure in time. Sold by J. H. Swan.

To Tell Murder from Suicide.

Dr. Waldo, city of London coroner, said in a lecture recently that a weapon in the hand of a man who had been murdered is always tightly grasped, so that the fingers sometimes have to be severed before it can be released. In the case of suicide there is no grasp at all.

Revolution Imminent.

A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is nervousness, sleeplessness, or stomach upsets. Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the troublesome causes. It never fails to tone the stomach regulate the kidneys and bowels. stimulate the liver and clarify the blood. Run down systems benefit particularly and all the usual attending aches vanish under its searching and thorough effectiveness. Electric Bitters is only 50c. and that is returned if it dont give perfect satisfaction. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan, druggist.

Felt Pity for the Hens.

Harry was visiting in the country and, seeing some feathers scattered in the poultry yard, he said: "Grandma, can't you do something to keep your hens from unraveling?"

A Thousand Dollars Worth of Good.

A. H. Thurns, a well known coal operator of Buffalo, Ohio, writes: "I have been afflicted with kidney and bladder troubles for years, passing gravel or stones with excruciating pain. I got no relief from medecines until I began taking Foley's Kidney cure, then the result was surprising. A few doses started the brick dust like fine stones and now I have no pain across the kidneys and I feel like a new man. It has done me $1,000 worth of good. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Bellows of the Aztecs.

The Aztecs operated bellows for the forges in the old Mexican copper mines by opening them with the hands and pushing them together with fect.

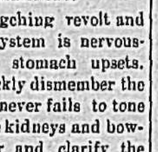
Says a Misogynist.

If Paris hats and tiaras and necklaces were rewards of cheerfulness, women would forget how to weep.

Women Carry Tyrol Mail.

Many of the rural letter carriers in the Tyrol are women.

BEE'S Laxative HONEY AND TAR



An improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies. Cures Coughs, Strengthens the Lungs and Gently Moves the Bowels.

Pleasant to the taste and good alike for Young and Old.

PREPARED BY
Pineule Medicine Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

RUSKIN'S KINDNESS OF HEART.

Absence of Snobbishness in Character of Great Writer.

An intimate friend of Ruskin's relates an incident illustrating that simplicity, gentleness and sympathy which were characteristic of his relations with the servants of his household. "I was dining with Mr. Ruskin one evening, when during the meal, as we were enjoying a rhubarb tart, I happened to say that it was the first I had tasted that season, and remarked how delicious it was. Mr. Ruskin manifested delight at my appreciation of his rhubarb, and ringing for one of the servants, he said, 'Please tell Jackson I want him.' When Jackson came into the room his master said: 'I am very pleased to tell you, Jackson, that your first pulling of rhubarb is quite a success, and my friend here says that it is delicious.' When we had finished dining, a servant brought lighted candles into the room, which was almost dark, the windows being shaded by the dense, overhanging trees, although the sun had not yet gone down. After placing the candles, she was about to leave the room, when she suddenly stopped and said: 'Please, sir, there's a beautiful sunset sky just now over the Old Man.' Ruskin rose from his chair, and said: 'Thank you, Kate, for telling us,' then left the room. He returned soon. 'Yes,' he said to me, 'it is worth seeing. Come,' and he led the way upstairs to his bedroom. It was a glorious sight. The sun was sinking behind the Coniston Old Man mountain, and the mist and ripples on the lake were tinged with a crimson flush. We sat in the window recess without speaking a word till the sun went down behind the mountain."—Harper's Weekly.

GAUGE TO MEASURE FOG.

Californian Suggests How This May Be Accomplished.

A correspondent of the Monthly Weather Review living in San Diego, Cal., makes a suggestion that an instrument consisting of a wire framework be contrived, which shall collect fog particles, conduct the drops into a rain-gauge, and thus make the measurement of fog possible. The object of this measurement would be to show that in such a region as southern California, where the rainfall is small and where there is a good deal of fog, the fog deposit is a considerable one, and is one of noteworthy importance to vegetation.

In his comments on this suggestion, Prof. Abbe rightly points out that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to argue from the catch of a fog screen to the catch of an orchard of trees; that the "fog depositor" would give no positive information as to how much the leaves and stems of plants collect, or how much of the water falls to the ground in such a way that the roots of the plants may utilize it, and that the chief benefit which delicate plants on the California coast obtain from the fog is probably in the protection which the fogs afford against the heat of the sun.

He Couldn't Cure 'Em.

The man sitting beside the minister was somewhat showily dressed, but quiet enough in manner. They had struck up an acquaintance and were chatting affably on various subjects. Perhaps it was because they were the only two men in the car who were not reading newspapers. The minister noticed this, and noticed also that it was sporting news which chiefly interested his fellow passengers.

"It is deplorable," he said, "that horse racing has such a fascination for all classes of people. One would think that sad experience would cure most of them of their infatuation, but apparently it does not. I fear this form of gambling is on the increase."

"I think it is," said the other man, "and I don't see how it is going to be stopped. I know I've done all I could to cure people of the betting habit."

"Indeed!" said the minister, eagerly. "May I ask how?"

"By winning as much of their money as I could. I'm a bookmaker."

Across the Hills.

Across the hills
The mountains rise,
And kiss the raveled, blue-gowned skies;
The serried trees stand bare and bold,
Where crimson leaves and yellow gold
Robe richly every bosky dell,
And Ceres sighing that her spell
Has ended, waves a long farewell.

Across the hills
The song birds flee
To Southland's newer Arcady;
The robin, bluebird and the thrush
Have left behind the woodland's hush
Like as the pensive, prayerful times,
When some cathedral's sacred chimes
Have stilled to mem'ry-echoed rhymes.

Across the hills—
And do we know
The meaning of the splendid glow?
The autumn—is it understood,
That all is beautiful and good?
The Master bids us be of cheer,
His works in earth and sky appear
Across the hills—and He is near.
—Frank Bates Flanner, in the Indianapolis News.

Diplomat Has a Future.

Sir Rennell Rodd, newly appointed British minister to Sweden, is regarded as among the cleverest younger English diplomatists. Following a distinguished career in Oxford he entered the diplomatic service, in which he has remained ever since. Sir Rennell has written several books of good verse, besides some more pretentious works.

Explodes Scurvy Theory.

The Antarctic voyage from which the Discovery has just returned is said to have exploded the old theory about the efficacy of vegetable acids, in scurvy. The scurvy broke out when canned goods were used and disappeared when fresh meat—penguin and seal in this case—was substituted.

No Case of Pneumonia on Record

There is no case on record of a cold resulting in Pneumonia, or other serious lung trouble, after

FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR

had been taken.

It stops the cough and heals the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold.

Do not take chances on a cold wearing away or experiment with some unknown preparation that costs you the same as Foley's Honey and Tar.

Remember the name and get the genuine.

A Severe Cold for Three Months.

The following letter from A. J. Nusbaum, of Batesville, Ind., tells its own story: "I suffered for three months with a severe cold. A druggist prepared me some medicine, and a physician prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I then tried Foley's Honey and Tar, and eight doses cured me."

Three sizes—25c, 50c, $1.00.
The 50 cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the $1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY
JAS. H. SWAN

WAS BOUND TO FIND OUT.

Incident Proves Women Are Not the Only Curious Creatures.

We had been married just a month and my inquiries as to all his doings during the day had begun to draw forth remarks about woman's proverbial curiosity, when, one evening after tea was on the table, I picked up the evening paper and found a recipe for "prune whip," which I cut out and laid away for future use.

After the head of the house had changed his coat, donned his slippers, eaten and made himself comfortable, he asked, "What did you cut out of my paper?"

"Oh, something that would not be at all proper for you to read," I replied.

"Well, I guess I'll read what I choose. Please get it."

I refused, and things grew uncomfortable, and when I returned from the kitchen I found an empty chair, empty slippers and a discarded paper. About an hour after the head of the house returned and with a particularly jubilant air opened a brand new newspaper. He scanned column after column eagerly until he found a recipe for "prune whip." Now when the head of the house becomes any way domineering I feed him on "prune whip."—Elizabeth Ogilvie in Good Housekeeping.

A Frightened Horse.

Running like mad down the street dumping the occupants, or a hundred other accidents are every day occurrances. It behooves everybody to have a reliable salve handy, and there's none as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, burns, cuts, sores, eczema and piles, disappear under its soothing effect. 25c. at J. H. Swan's drug store

Value of Eucalyptus Tree.

The Australian eucalyptus tree is being grown on a large scale in southern Europe and northern Africa because of its tendency to drain swamps. This was formerly supposed to be due to abundant exhalation of watery vapor from its leaves, but it has been shown that actually the transpiration of the eucalyptus is only one-half or one-third that of willows, birches and other trees, and it is therefore assumed that the phenomenon in question is due simply to the rapid growth of the eucalyptus.

Real Horse Marines.

The United States has the only genuine horse marines. Twelve marines have been mounted at the navy yard, Mare Island, California, and regularly patrol the island.

LEFT SHOE WEARS FIRST.

Dealer Says It Is Because That Foot Is the Larger.

"Did you ever notice that people are right-footed?" asked the proprietor of a shoe store. "Watch my clerks and you will see that invariably my customers will put up their right foot when going to be fitted. Now watch that woman going to sit down over there." The woman took a seat, lifted her curtain of black veiling and as the clerk approached her she poked her right foot from beneath an expanse of skirt.

"It's always the case and I don't believe I ever knew it to fail. The shoe manufacturers evidently are wise to this fact, as in the cartons the right shoe is always packed on top. Once I had a lot of shoes come to me with the left shoe on top and it caused me so much annoyance that I wrote to the manufacturer, calling his attention to the matter, so that it would not happen again. The majority of people are right-handed, yet a left-handed person has the right-foot habit. The right hand is larger than the left, as it is used more, and consequently develops the muscles to a greater extent. On the other hand, the left foot is larger than the right in most persons. The difference is so slight that we seldom have trouble in fitting shoes, however. It is the left shoe that wears out before the right, and probably for this reason."—Shoe Retailer.

KEEPS FAMILY IN TOUCH.

Idea in Correspondence Methods That Reaches High Art.

The Brooklyn Eagle tells of a new idea in family correspondence: Seven members of a family who are now widely separated have adopted an excellent method of communicating their several affairs to one another without much effort. Each one writes one letter a week and sends it to the nearest brother or sister, who in turn reads it and forwards it to another. Thus, for one letter written each week six are received. The family has kept up the practice with great regularity for a year, and finds that it pays large returns for small effort. The art of letter writing, we are told, is almost lost, but this family is still cultivating it. The brothers who attempt to slight the task are warmly reproved by the sisters, and immediately they do better.

The Cry of the Agnostic.

Sometimes I think that it were best
To simply stop; that one were blest
To lay aside his oars and rest;

With weary brain to tired to keep
His thoughts; with eyes too tired to weep;
To put away his oars and sleep;

Within his silent bark to be
Borne onward to the farther sea,
All dreamless, to Eternity;

While all the ages past him sped,
A voiceless silence overhead,
Dead, dead, forever, ever dead;

No more to see the smiles and tears;
No more to feel the hopes and fears;
No more to hear with weary ears

The bitter wail, the human cry;
No more to see with weary eye
Life's sad procession pass him by;

No more to feel the quick pang start;
No more with those he loves to part;
No more to bear the broken heart;

But through the world and its increase,
And through the world to its decrease,
To be at everlasting peace.

I've thought that it were better so;
But whether to such a fate we go,
I can not tell, I do not know.
—J. A. Edgerton.

Called for Consideration.

Here is a typical Japanese humorous story: A quack doctor had prescribed the wrong medicine for the only son of a certain family with the result that the boy had died. So they sued the doctor at a court of law. The affair was eventually patched up, the quack giving the bereaved parents his own son in return for the one he had killed. Not long after this the doctor heard a loud knocking at his door one night. On going to the door he was informed that the wife of one of his neighbors was dangerously ill, and that his presence was required at once. Turning to his wife, he said: "This requires consideration, my dear. There is no knowing but that it may end in their taking you from me."

Diet for Rheumatism.

The following good advice is found in the health page of Maxwell's Talisman: "Eat lots of celery and plenty of oranges and apples. Eat very little meat, sugar, butter, white flour (fresh bread, never) and very little cream—and, of course, no pork, or pie, or any such stuff as that. Dampness will not invite an attack of rheumatism, unless one's blood is overloaded with uric acid. Rheumatic people should be especially careful to chew all starchy foods (bread, potatoes, etc.) very thoroughly."

A Hindrance.

"Why is it that a scientist seldom becomes rich?" "A scientist," said the practical man, "becomes too much accustomed to dealing with large quantities. If he makes a calculation that is only a few million years or few million miles out of the way he doesn't complain. And he can always figure that he is within a few million dollars of being rich."—Washington Star.

Home.

The little resting spots of men
That creep along Time's wall,
Like shadows in the noonday glare
Are kindest after all.
When wearied by the morn of toil,
Burned with ambition's flame,
'Tis sweet to seek the humble spot
Where someone breathes your name.
—Edith Livingston Smith in Good Housekeeping.

TAKE WINE OF CARDUI AT HOME

Are you a sufferer?
Has your doctor been unsuccessful?
Wouldn't you prefer to treat yourself—AT HOME?

Nearly 1,500,000 women have bought Wine of Cardui from their druggists and have cured themselves at home, of such troubles as periodical, bearing down and ovarian pains, leucorrhœa, barrenness, nervousness, dizziness, nausea and despondency, caused by female weakness.

These are not easy cases. Wine of Cardui cures when the doctor can't.

Wine of Cardui does not irritate the organs. There is no pain in the treatment. It is a soothing tonic of healing herbs, free from strong and drastic drugs. It is successful because it cures in a natural way.

Wine of Cardui can be bought from your druggist at $1.00 a bottle and you can begin this treatment today. Will you try it?

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

He's Far Away, He's Far Away.

He's far away, he's far away,
But surely he will come;
Ye moments, fly! Pass swiftly by!
And bring my soldier home.
Alas! I look, and look in vain,
And listen to each sound!
The joyless sun declines again,
And so the days go round.

Oh! may he come in happy hour
My drooping soul to cheer!
For him I'll deck my cypress bower
With roses all the year.
Alas! I look, and look in vain,
And listen to each sound;—
The joyless sun declines again,
And so the days go round.

The heavy clouds of sorrow fled,
How bright the sun appears,
But cheerless were the beams he shed
Seen faintly through our tears,
Now, hope again shall wake the strings,
To pleasure's jocund lay,
When Time upon his dusky wings
Bears all our cares away.
—Mrs. Hunter.

The First Umbrellas.

Those who suppose that the umbrella is a modern contrivance will be surprised to learn that umbrellas may be found sculptured on some of the Egyptian monuments and on the Ninevah ruins. That umbrellas bearing a close resemblance to those of to-day were in use long before the Christian era is shown by their representation in the designs on ancient Greek vases. The umbrella made its first appearance in London about the middle of the eighteenth century, when one Jonas Hanway, it is said, thus protected himself from the weather at the cost of much ridicule.—Harper's Weekly.

Boy's Life Saved from Membranous Croup

C. W. Lynch, a prominent citizen of Winchester, Ind., writes: My little boy had a severe attack of membranous croup, and only got relief after taking Foley's Honey and Tar. He got relief after one dose and I feel that it saved the life of my boy. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Trouble.

And Trouble is waiting along the way,
And we'll all catch step with him some day,
And the way from there gets sad and long,
Smiles droop and die, and the lilting song
That called to joy in the days of yore,
Is fled with joy; and the sunlit shore,
And the wood and meadow are dark and cold;
When Trouble leads all the world seems old.
But still the laughter wrinkles stay,
Footprints of joys long passed away,
And Trouble is loth to enter in
The heart whose shield is a whole souled grin;
When you meet your trouble adown the way
Remember the laughs of the yesterday;
And Trouble will stop, and you'll pass him by,
If you'll laugh and sing with your head held high.
—Houston Post.

French Academy Attacked.

Both Anatole France and Octave Mirbeau declared in recent interviews that they would have nothing more to do with the academy. "I shall never again enter it," said France, "even to vote for a friend. It has become the stronghold of all reactionary movements." "There are a few men of talent in the academy," said Mirbeau, "but the others, the majority! These worthy citizens have nothing whatever to do with literature."

Prudence.

"Why do you begin to laugh the moment you pick up that comic journal?"

"Because," answered the cynical person, "I have to laugh to get my money's worth. And I never feel like it after I get through reading it."

A Costly Mistake.

Blunders are sometimes very expensive. Occasionly life itself is the price of a mistake, but you'll never be wrong if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills for Dyspepsia, dizziness, headache, liver or bowel troubles. They are gentle yet thorough. 25c at J. H. Swans drug store.

Apes on Gibraltar.

There are now, as nearly as can be, counted, 130 apes on Gibraltar.